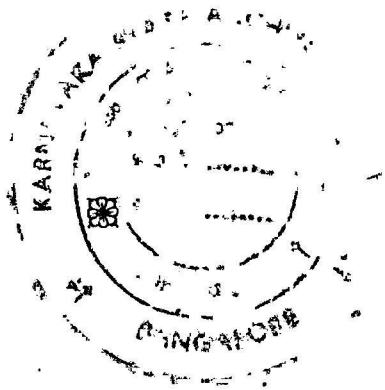
Report on
the
Activities of the State of
Kentucky
1978-1979

GOVERNMENT OF KARNATAKA

Report on the Administration of the State of Karnataka 1978-79



Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms
Karnataka Government Secretariat
Bangalore
• 1981

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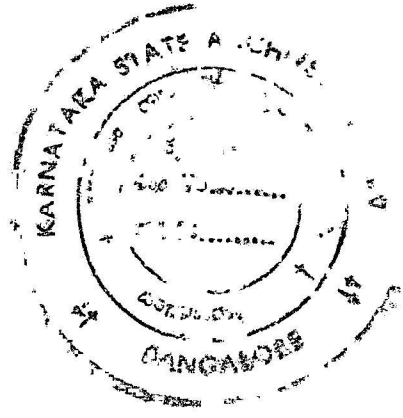

PREFACE

This is the Fifth Administration Report of New State of Karnataka. It has been complied and edited by the Department of Bureau of Economics and Statistics and published by order of the Government. The Report does not cover the working of Companies, Boards, Corporations and such other State Government undertakings.

The First Chapter deals with the back-drop while the second and third chapter deals with legislation and administration of justice, respectively. The remaining Chapters narrate the working of the several departments of the State Government from 1st April 1978 to 31st March 1979.

The Reports for the years 1979-80 onwards are also under preparation and are expected to be published soon.

R. A. NAIK,
Additional Chief Secretary.

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CHAPTER-I

THE BACK-DROP

1.1. The Land and its resources.

1.1.01. Karnataka is one of the major States of the Indian Union. Consequent to the reorganisation of the Indian States in 1956, the present State took its birth on 1-11-1956. It was known by the name Mysore. On 1-11-1973, it acquired the present name 'Karnataka'.

1.1.02. Karnataka State lies on the south-western part of the peninsular region of India between 11° 5' N—19° N latitudes and 74° E—78° 30' E longitudes and is part of the Deccan Plateau. Topographically, its altitudes vary from 1,500 M in the west to 600 M in the east and north-east. The State stretches to about 600 Kms. from north to south and about 300 Kms. from west to east. It is the sixth largest State in India with an area of 1.92 lakh sq. kms. In respect of population it stands 8th amongst the States in the Country.

1.1.03. The State has, as its boundary, the Arabian Sea in the west, the State of Maharashtra in the north, Andhra Pradesh and Tamilnadu in the east and Tamilnadu and Kerala in the south. Administratively the state is divided into 4 divisions, further sub-divided into 19 districts and 175 taluks. As per the 1971 census, Karnataka had 26,826 villages and 245 towns. Bangalore city, situated at the south-eastern corner of the state, is the capital of Karnataka. It is the biggest of 11 cities in the state with a population, as per 1971 census, of nearly 16.54 lakhs.

1.1.04. Four physio-agronomic regions can be found in the state, viz. (i) the coastal region, a narrow strip of land along the western coast, (ii) the malnad region, mainly a forest belt adjacent to the coastal region extending from Belgaum in the north to Kodagu in the south and

maidan region which lies further east of the malnad region. The maidan region is divided into (iii) the northern maidan region and (iv) the southern maidan region.

1.1.05. Mainly four soil types are prevalent; laterite and lateritic soils in the western parts of the state in a longitudinal strip confined to hilly and high rainfall regions of the western ghats and in small patches in Bidar district in the extreme north. Red loams and red sandy loams occur in the southern districts. Vast tracts in the northern Karnataka are covered with black soils. Alluvial soils are mostly found in the plains of the coastal region and river valleys.

1.1.06. During the south-western monsoons, between the months of July and October, the state receives the major portion of its rainfall. The retreating monsoons from mid-October to November has also got some influence in the south-eastern part of the state. The normal rainfall for the state is about 1,355 mms; the actual rainfall for the year 1978–79 was 1,563 mms. There is heavy and dependable rainfall in the coastal region.

1.1.07. The State is endowed with a pleasant and healthy climate, without much variation over the year. The coastal region has mean daily temperatures between 24° C (75° F) and 27° C (80° F) all the year round, with a very small daily range of variation of about 3° C (6° F). High humidity is common in this region. The malnad region is relatively cool; the daily mean temperature varying between 18° C (64° F) and 24° C (75° F). The southern maidan has an equable climate, the northern maidan is a region of warm winters and hot summers.

1.1.08. The scattered hill ranges in Karnataka are the birth places of a number of rivers and streams. There are two main river systems: (i) rivers rising in the western ghats and flowing to the west and joining the Arabian Sea which are relatively short and (ii) those taking birth in the

western ghats and coursing over long distances to the east and finally joining the Bay of Bengal. Among the westward rivers, the Sharavathi, the Nethravathi and the Kali are important, while the Krishna in the north with its major tributaries **viz.**, Tungabhadra, the Malaprabha, the Ghataprabha and the Bhima and the Cauvery in the south with its major tributaries **viz.**, the Hemavathi, the Kabini, the Shimsha and the Arkavathi are the rivers which flow to the east. The northern and the southern maidans are separated by a watershed.

1.1.09. Karnataka is endowed with abundant forest wealth. About 16 % of the geographical area of the state is covered by forests. Evergreen forests mark the malnad region and a narrow strip along the southern boundary of the state. Sandalwood, teak, rosewood, laurelwood and cedar are some of the economic species which are found in abundance in these forests. The rest of the state is covered by shrubs and forests of poor quality. During the year 1978–79, about 2.45 lakh cubic meters of timber, 1.45 lakh tonnes of bamboo, 28.47 lakh cubic meters of firewood and 1,805 tonnes of sandalwood were extracted from these forests, bringing in a revenue of Rs. 30.86 crores.

1.1.10. The 300 Km long western sea-board provides ample scope for development and exploitation of marine wealth. During the year under report, the estimated fish catch was 1,66,995 tonnes. The lakes and rivers of Karnataka provide good scope for inland fishing. During the year under report, fish catch from these inland water sanctuaries amounted to 40,000 tonnes.

1.1.11. As per the 1977 livestock census, the livestock wealth of the state consisted of 102.22 lakh cattle, 32.78 lakh buffaloes, 45.36 lakh sheep, 33.88 lakh goats, 2.96 lakh pigs, 26,950 horses and ponies and 96.96 lakh poultry.

1.1.12. A variety of minerals occur in different parts of the state. Karnataka is the only gold producing state in

the country. The gold mines are situated in Kolar and Raichur districts. Deposits of iron ore are fairly abundant; estimated at about 2,000 million tonnes. The richest iron ore deposits are found in Bellary district followed by Chitradurga, Uttara Kannada, Tumkur, Chikmagalur, Shimoga and Mandya. Manganese ore occurs in Bellary, Shimoga, Chitradurga, Tumkur, Uttara Kannada and Dharwad districts. Chromite, bauxite, mica, chinaclay, asbestos and feldspar are some of the other minerals available. Limestone and granite occur extensively in different parts of the state. During the year 1978, 30.14 lakh tonnes of iron ore (valued at Rs. 5.36 crores), 3.63 lakh tonnes of manganese ore (Rs. 1.21 crores), 48,100 tonnes of bauxite (Rs. 11.04 lakhs) and 29,000 tonnes of chinaclay (Rs. 4.43 lakhs) were mined in the state. In addition, 2,624 kgs. of gold and 206 kgs. of silver were mined. 22.51 lakh tonnes of limestone valued at Rs. 3.78 crores was also exploited.

1.2. The people.

1.2.01. In terms of population, Karnataka is the eighth largest state in India. It had a population of 292.99 lakhs (1971 census) and a density of 153 persons per sq.km. The southern and western fringe districts are more densely populated.

1.2.02. In 1971, about 221.77 lakh persons (75.7 %) were residing in rural areas and 71.22 lakhs (24.3 %) in urban areas. The districts of Bangalore, Mysore, Shimoga, Dharwad and Belgaum are more urbanised than the rest.

1.2.03. As per the 1971 census, there were 957 females for every thousand males as against 959/1,000 in 1961 and 966/1,000 in 1951. In Dakshina Kannada district, females out numbered the males, the sex ratio being 1,058/1,000.

1.2.04. Agriculture is the main-stay of the state. As per the 1971 census, 101.79 lakh persons (or 34.7 %) were workers. Of the workers, 72.10 lakh persons (70.8 %)

were engaged in agriculture and allied activities. Workers in mining and quarrying numbered 52,000 (or 0.5 %), in manufacturing 10.38 lakhs (or 10.2%) and in other tertiary sectors (construction, trade and commerce, transport and communications and services) 18.78 lakhs (or 18.5 %).

1.2.05. As per the 1971 census, Hindus numbering 253.32 lakhs (86.46 %) constituted the major religious group, followed by Muslims 31.13 lakhs (10.63 %), Christians 6.13 lakhs (2.09 %), Jains 2.19 lakhs (0.75 %), Buddhists 0.14 lakhs (0.05 %) and Sikhs 0.07 lakhs (0.02 %) of the total population. Scheduled castes and tribes numbered 38.50 lakhs (13.14 %) and 2.31 lakhs (0.79 %) respectively.

1.2.06. Kannada which is one of the major languages of India, as per the 8th schedule, is the official language of the state and is being spoken by the largest number of persons in the state. As per the 1971 census, 193.29 lakh persons, i.e., 66 % of the total population of Karnataka had Kannada as their mother tongue, followed by Telugu spoken by 23.98 lakhs (8.2%), Marathi 11.87 lakhs (4.10%), Tamil 9.90 lakhs (3.4 %), Hindi 5.27 lakhs (1.8 %), Malayalam 4.25 lakhs (1.4%) and Urdu 2.64 lakhs (0.9%). Karnataka state is thus one of the most cosmopolitan states in India.

1.3. Agriculture.

1.3.01. Agriculture has been the main-stay of the economy. Agriculture and allied activities accounted for 50 % of the state domestic product during the year. (at current prices during 1978–79).

1.3.02. As per the 1976–77 Agricultural Census, there were 38.11 lakh holdings in the state with an area of 113.57 lakh hectares. Nearly, 68 % of the holdings were small **i.e.,** below 3 hectares which accounted for only 26 % of the total area of all holdings. Thus, land holdings in Karnataka are predominently small in size.

1.3.03. Of the total geographical area of about 190.70 lakh hectares (according to village papers), 103.15 lakh hectares (or 54 %) were sown during the year. About 8 % of the net area under the plough (**i.e.,** 8.18 lakh hectares) was sown more than once. Fallow lands, accounting to 15.92 lakh hectares, constituted about 15 % of the net area sown.

1.3.04. During the year 1978–79, 81.06 lakh hectares (73 % of the cropped area) were under food crops. The major food crops were rice, jowar, ragi, bajra, maize, wheat, tur, bengalgram, other pulses and sugarcane. Among non-food crops, groundnut, safflower, coconut, chillies and cotton were major crops. The state was one of the major states growing rice (XI), jowar (II), groundnut (IV), coconut (III) and cotton (IV). Karnataka stood first in terms of area under ragi. The state was also well-known for plantation crops such as coffee, cardamom, pepper and areca. It was leading the other states in the production of coffee and stood second in the production of pepper.

1.3.05. Yield rates of some of the major crops of the state compared favourably with the all-India rates. Yield rates (Kgs/hectare) of these crops during 1978–79 were: rice 2027 (1340), jowar 861 (720), maize 2964 (1070), ragi 1460 (1150), wheat 682 (1580), gram 436 (730), tur 692 (700), groundnut 712 (850), sugarcane 77 tonnes (51) and cotton (lint) 90 (170) *.

1.3.06. Food grains production during the year was 72.43 lakh tonnes. Of this, the share of cereals and millets was 65.76 lakh tonnes, the balance being accounted for by pulses. Out turn of oilseeds amounted to 7.86 lakh tonnes, the share of groundnut being 5.98 lakh tonnes. Out turn

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1. The roman figures in brackets in para 1.3.04 refer to the rank of Karnataka amongst the states in India.

* 2. Figures in brackets in para 1.3.05 refer to all India Yield rates.

of sugarcane was 112.21 lakh tonnes and that of cotton (lint) 5.35 lakh bales of 170 Kgs. each.

1.3.07. Index of agricultural production (base: triennium ending 1969–70 = 100) stood at 147.9 for the state during the year. Index of gross cropped area stood at 101.6 and that of crop productivity at 137.4.

1.3.08. Karnataka has considerable irrigation resources. About 45 % of the cultivable land is irrigable. During 1978–79, net area irrigated (14.08 lakh hectares) constituted 13.6 % of the net sown area. The major sources of irrigation were canals, 5.71 lakh hectares (or 40 %), tanks 3.48 lakh hectares (or 25 %) and wells, 3.57 lakh hectares or 25 %). Gross area irrigated during the year, however, was 17.18 lakh hectares. Rice and sugarcane were the principal irrigated crops accounting for 49 % of gross irrigated area. Jowar, ragi, wheat and cotton were the other important irrigated crops.

1.4. Industry.

1.4.01. Karnataka has been a pioneer in industrial development. The state has well developed textile, cement, sugar, paper, iron and steel, engineering, aeronautic, electrical and electronic industries. Some of the prestigeous Government of India undertakings are located in the state, most of them at Bangalore. They are the Indian Telephone Industries Limited, the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited, the Bharat Electronics Limited, the Bharat Earth Movers Limited, the Bharat Gold Mines Limited, the Hindustan Machine Tools Limited and the Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited. Some of the prominent State Government undertakings are the Visvesvaraya Iron and Steel Limited, the Mysore Paper Mills Limited, the New Government Electric Factory, the Government Soap Factory, the Government Silk Filatures, the Sandalwood Oil Factory, Vikrant Tyres, etc. Among the major private/joint sector industries, mention may be made of the Aluminium Factory (at

Belgaum), Mangalore Chemicals and Fertilisers (at Mangalore), Indian Tobacco Company (at Bangalore), Kamani Metals & Alloys (Bangalore), Karnataka Scooters (Mandya), Ideal Jawa (motor cycles–at Mysore), Motor Industries Company (at Bangalore), Falcon Tyres Limited (Mysore), Mysore Lamp Works and Bengal Lamp Works (both at Bangalore), Andhra Steel Corporation, Kap Steel and Brindavan Alloys (All at Bangalore), etc. Karnataka is also leading in Sericulture, accounting for nearly 80 % of the mulberry silk production in the country.

1.4.02. The state government have been pursuing enlightened and progressive policies for industrial development of the state mainly through the promotional agencies **viz.,** the Karnataka State Financial Corporation, the Karnataka State Industrial Investment and Development Corporation, the Karnataka Industrial Areas Development Board, the Karnataka Industrial Co-operative Bank and the Khadi and Village Industries Board, etc. In addition, the Government of India organisations, viz; the Small Industries Service Institute and the Khadi and Village Industries Commission have also been contributing considerably.

1.4.03. At the end of 1978, 9244 factories with an average daily employment of 5.22 lakhs were registered under the Factories Act. Production of some of the major industries during the year was as follows: (in tonnes) Pig iron – 95,790, finished steelt– 85,100, steel ingots – 1,15,050, ferro-alloys – 18,900, cement– 17,25,530, sugar – 4,62,170, paper – 93,810, vanaspathi – 1,780 and cotton yarn – 41,230.

1.4.04. Karnataka is also known for many rural/ cottage industries and handicrafts of which, handloom, agarbathi making, sandalwood and ivory carving, lacquerware, bidriware, inlaywork and stone and bronze sculpture are worth mentioning. Karnataka is perhaps the only state in the country with such a wide range of handicrafts.

1.5. Infra-structure.

1.5.01. Power (Electricity):—Karnataka has been the pioneer in the development of electricity. The first hydro-electric project in India was commissioned at Shivasamudram in the state. The entire electricity generated in the state is from hydro-electric projects. Installed capacity of these projects, as at the end of the year, was 1144.80 MWS as against the connected load of 3056 MWS. About 5,879 million units of electricity were generated and 4,904 million units were consumed. Consumers during the year numbered 22.90 lakhs a majority of whom (about 62 %) were domestic consumers. However a major part of the electricity consumed in the state was accounted for by industries (79 %). At the end of the year, 19,383 villages and towns (out of a total of 27,071 villages and towns) were electrified (71.60 % of the total). As at the end of the year 1978–79, 2.77 lakh irrigation pumpsets were energised.

1.5.02. Transport and Communications:—At the end of the year, the state had 2,872 Kms. of railway including 482 Kms. of broadgauge. The state had 95.363 Kms. net work of roads of which 64,375 Kms. were maintained by the State Public Works Department. About 58 % of the roads were surfaced roads; mainly black topped and water-bound macadam. Of the Public Works Department roads, 1,968 Kms. were national highways, 7,802 Kms. state highways 12,895 Kms. major district roads and the rest (41,710 Kms) other district and village roads.

At the end of the year, 3.42 lakh vehicles of all descriptions were registered in the state, of which 52 % constituted motor cycles, 17 % motor cars and 9 % goods vehicles.

1.5.03. Banking:—Karnataka is one of the advanced states of the country in the matter of banking. Two of the nationalised commercial banks viz., the Canara Bank and the Syndicate Bank, are incorporated in the state. The State Bank of Mysore which is a subsidiary of the State

Bank of India is also incorporated in the state. At the end of 1978, 2,480 branches of commercial banks (including one of foreign bank) were functioning in the state. These banks had, as at the end of the year (1978), deposits amounting to 3346.56 crores and loans and advances amounting to Rs. 1,751.49 crores.

1.5.04. Joint Stock Companies:— 208 joint stock companies were registered during the year, 12 went into liquidation and at the end of the year 2,343 joint stock companies, including 365 public limited companies, were functioning in the state. The newly registered companies had an authorised capital of Rs. 26.90 crores and those functioning at the end of the year Rs. 344.61 crores.

1.5.05. Industrial Finance (term-finance):—During the year, the Karnataka State Financial Corporation sanctioned loans to 322 applicants, involving an amount of Rs. 10.61 crores by way of term-loans, etc., for establishment/expansion of industries in the state.

1.5.06. Co-operatives:—At the end of the year 1978-79, (ending June) 21,512 co-operative societies were functioning, with a membership of 76.44 lakhs, in the state. Of these societies, primary agricultural credit societies numbered 4,994, with a membership of 33.26 lakhs and share capital of 32.98 crores.

There were 177 primary land development banks which advanced an amount of Rs. 10.03 crores for various purposes during the year.

1.5.07. Agricultural marketing.–The sale of all major / principal agricultural produce is regulated in the state. The notified commodities numbering about 40 (which vary from taluka to taluka) are to be sold through the regulated markets established under the relevant Act. There were 310 such regulated markets, including sub-markets, functioning during the year. The total turnover in these markets

was valued at about Rs. 464.36 crores during the year. Major commodities transacted, in terms of value in these markets were paddy (and rice), jowar, ragi, groundnut, cotton, jaggery, coconut and copra, chillies, onions, potatoes, arecanut and other oilseeds, etc.

1.6. Labour and Employment.

1.6.01. Employment :—Employment in the organised sector stood at 10.83 lakhs at the end of the year, of which 69 % was accounted for by the public sector. Again, industrial employment accounted for 29 % of the total employment in the organised sector.

1.6.02. Labour :—222 trade unions were registered in the state during the year and 62 unions were cancelled. The total number of trade unions at the end of the year was 1,356. Industrial labour absenteeism during the year was 17 % and plantation labour absenteeism 20 %. By and large, industrial peace was better during the year as compared to the previous year. There were 61 strikes involving 26,838 workers leading to a loss of. 2,87,000 mandays during the year as compared to the corresponding figures of 96 strikes, 57,269 workers and 5,43,534 mandays during the previous year. There were 4 lockouts involving 1,816 workers with a loss of 74,850 mandays. There were 8 closures affecting 3,567 workers compared to 40 closures affecting 12,299 workers in the previous year.

1.6.03. Employment Exchanges :— 31 employment exchanges were functioning in the state. Employment seekers registering with these institutions during the year numbered 2,30,584. The exchanges were able to secure employment for about 16,103 persons. At the end of the year 5.50 lakh persons were still on the live registers of the employment exchanges.

1.7. Social Services.

1.7.01. Education and literacy :—As per the 1971 census, the literacy rate was 31.52 % for Karnataka as compared to 29.45 % for the country. The districts of Kodagu, Dakshina Kannada, Bangalore, Uttara Kannada, Dharwad, Shimoga and Chikmagalur were above the state average. The districts of Gulbarga (18.7 %), Bidar (20.02 %), Raichur (20.2 %) and Mandya (22.5 %) were the most backward districts from the point of view of literacy.

Five universities (including the Indian Institute of Science) are functioning in the state with 533 affiliated colleges/ institutions. The state is well developed in the matter of technical education. 11 medical colleges, 20 engineering colleges (including evening colleges), 2 agricultural colleges, one agricultural engineering college, one veterinary college and one fisheries college are functioning in the state. In the sphere of school education also the state has registered good progress. At the end of the year 39,452 recognised institutions were functioning of which 35,954 were primary (including nursery) schools and 2,498 were high schools. In addition, 34 schools for professional and special education were functioning. Enrolment in primary schools totalled about 49.16 lakhs. Enrolment in high schools amounted to 8.23 lakhs.

1.7.02. Health and Family Welfare :—At the end of the year 1,515 hospitals and dispensaries, with 31,533 beds, were functioning in the state. In addition, 268 primary health centres, 1,102 Primary Health Units and 374 family welfare centres were functioning.

1.8. Overall.

1.8.01. Finances of the State :—The state witnessed a surplus of Rs. 51.70 crores on its revenue account. As per the accounts for the year, the revenue receipts amounted to Rs. 688.55 crores as against the expenditure (revenue

account) of Rs. 636.85 crores. Expenditure on the capital account amounted to Rs. 135.09 crores. Of the total revenue of Rs. 688.55 crores, the share of tax revenue was Rs. 372.23 crores i.e., 54 % and non-tax revenue was 316.31 crores i.e. 46 %.

Of the total tax revenue of Rs. 372.23 crores indirect taxes accounted for 289.86 crores (i.e. 77 %) the most important of which were sales tax, union excise duties, state excise duties etc. Of the non-tax revenue income from economic services (27 %), grants in aid from central government (20%) and interest (21%) were the major contributors.

Of the total expenditure on revenue account, the expenditure on social and community services constituted 37 % and the expenditure on economic services constituted 33 %.

Receipts and disbursements during the year under public debt including loans and advances were Rs. 276.01 crores and Rs. 248.78 crores respectively.

1.8.02. Annual Plan :—The annual plan outlay for the year 1978–79 was Rs. 331.50 crores against which the expenditure was Rs. 345.49 crores. Irrigation and power together accounted for 57 % of the total outlay and 53 % of the expenditure. Agriculture, social and community services accounted respectively for 13 % and 19 % of the outlay and 13 % and 22 % of the expenditure.

1.8.03. State Income :—The State income of Karnataka was estimated at Rs. 3,866.18 crores, at current prices, for the year 1978–79, giving rise to a per capita income of about Rs. 1,135.81 as compared to the corresponding figures of Rs. 80,090 crores and Rs. 1,249 respectively for the country.

Contribution of the primary sector (including agriculture and allied activities) to state income (at current prices) during the year was Rs. 1,923.41 crores (50 %), of the

secondary sector (manufacturing, construction, electricity, gas, water supply) Rs. 894.93 crores (23 %) and other tertiary sectors (transport, storage, trade, services, etc.) Rs. 1,047.84 crores (27 %).

1.8.04. Prices :—The average monthly index of wholesale prices of agricultural commodities in Karnataka worked out to 435 (base 1952–53 = 100) during the year 1978. Almost all commodities recorded decrease during the year except gram, tur, cardamom, pepper, coconut which showed upward trend in prices.

Consumer price index numbers for working class during 1978 registered downward trend in almost all the 10 centres in the state. However, upward trends were noticed in Bellary and Davangere centres.

The consumer price index numbers for agricultural labourers (base 1960–61 100) registered a decline from 318 during 1977 to 296 in 1978 and the index for the food group declined from 342 to 312.

However, the consumer price index numbers for urban non-manual employees (base 1960 = 100) registered an upward trend in all the four centres during the year.

1.9. General Administration.

1.9.01. Administrative divisions :— For administrative purposes the 19 districts of the state have been grouped into 4 divisions viz.,

(a) Bangalore division consisting of :

(1) Bangalore, (2) Chitradurga, (3) Kolar, (4) Shimoga and (5) Tumkur districts,

(b) Mysore division consisting of :
(1) Mysore, (2) Mandya, (3) Hassan,
(4) Chikmagalur, (5) Kodagu and
(6) Dakshina Kannada districts,

(c) Belgaum division consisting of :
(1) Belgaum, (2) Dharwar, (3) Bijapur and
(4) Uttara Kannada districts and

(d) Gulbarga division consisting of :
(1) Bellary, (2) Gulbarga, (3) Raichur and
(4) Bidar districts.

The administration is carried on by the Governor assisted by a council of ministers which functions on the basis of joint responsibility.

There are two Houses of Legislature, viz., the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council. The Secretariat and the State Legislature are located in the 'Vidhana Soudha' at Bangalore. Most of the heads of departments and their offices are also located at Bangalore.

1.9.02. The city of Bangalore is the capital of the state. Bangalore has a salubrious climate, well laid out parks with flourishing educational and other institutions. The city has an altitude of about 920 metres above sea level. Due to the rapid growth of the city new extensions are being laidout by the Bangalore Development Authority and these extensions, as and when ready, are being included in the limits of Bangalore City Corporation. Large industries, both in the public and private sectors, are coming up alround the periphery of Bangalore.

1.9.03. Governor of Karnataka :—Shri Govind Narain continued to be the Governor of Karnataka during the year. The Governor fulfilled several important engagements during

the year. Very important persons who visited the state during the year are listed below :

Sl. No.	Name of the dignitary	Period of visit/stay	
		From	To
1	2	3	4
1	H. E. Mr. Aboud Jumbe, Vice-President of the United Republic of Tanzania.	6.4.78	8.4.78
2	Mr. Hektor De Bruyne, Belgium, Minister for External Trade.	18.4.78	18.4.78
3.	Shri B. D. Jatti, Vice-President of India	19.4.78	21.4.78
4.	H. N. Bahuguna, Union Minister for Petroleum.	4.5.78	4.5.78
5.	Consul General of Sultanate of Omen.	19.5.78	19.5.78
6.	Shri Shanti Bhushan, Union Minister for Law.	20.5.78	20.5.78
7.	Shri K. A. A. Raja, Lt. Governor of Arunachal Pradesh.	23.5.78	25.5.78
8.	Shri V. Rajadhyaksha, Member, Planning Commission.	24.5.78	24.5.78
9.	Shri H. M. Patel, Union Minister for Finance.	2.6.78	4.6.78
10.	Shri Justice P. N. Bhagwati, Judge, Supreme Court of India.	5.6.78	8.6.78
11.	Mr. Charles W. Maccaskil, American Consul General in South India.	27.6.78	27.6.78
12.	Mr. N. A. I. French, C. M. G, MVO, British Deputy High Commissioner.	5.7.78	5.7.78
13.	Shri Sikander Bakht, Union Minister for Works, Housing, Supply and Rehabilitation	6.7.78	7.7.78
14.	Shri B. D. Pande, Chairman and Air Chief Marshal P. C. Lal, Member, National Transport Policy Committee, Planning Commission.	14.7.78	16.7.78

1	2	3	4
15.	H. E. Staff Major Abdul Salam Ahmed Jalloud, Member, Central Secretariat of the Central Peoples' Congress of the Socialist Peoples' Libyan Arab Jamahira.	21.7.78	22.7.78
16.	H. E. the Rt. Hon'ble Sir Eric Gairy, Prime Minister of Grenade and his family.	4.8.78	7.8.78
17.	Smt. & Shri C. M. Poonacha, Governor designate, Madhya Pradesh.	6.8.78	8.8.78
18.	Shri K. C. Abraham, Governor of Andhra Pradesh.	7.10.78	8.10.78
19.	Shri N. Sanjeeva Reddy, President of India and family.	8.10.78	8.10.78
20.	Shri N. Sanjeeva Reddy, President of India and family.	14.10.78	15.10.78
21.	Shri Surjit Singh Barnala, Union Minister for Agriculture and Irrigation.	8.10.78	9.10.78
22.	Shri B. D. Jatti, Vice-President of India.	9.10.78	12.10.78
23.	Mrs. and Mr. K. Furusawa, Consul General of Japan in Madras.	16.10.78	16.10.78
24.	Mr. Carlo Calende, Italian Ambassador and the Commercial Consular of Italy.	16.10.78	16.10.78
25.	Shri S. L. Shakdhar, Chief Election Commissioner.	20.10.78	21.10.78
26.	Shri Prabhudas Patwari, Governor of Tamil Nadu.	22.10.78	23.10.78
27.	Shri Jagjivan Ram, Union Minister for Defence.	27.10.78	28.10.78
28.	Shri Ram Nivas Mirdha, Deputy Chairman, Rajyasabha.	12.11.78	15.11.78
29.	Shri S. L. Shakdhar, Chief Election Commissioner.	14.11.78	15.11.78
30.	Shri P. Ramachandran, Union Minister for Energy.	18.11.78	19.11.78

1	2	3	4
31.	Shri B. B. Lal, Governor of Sikkim.	7.12.78	10.12.78
32.	Smt. and Shri Jaisukhlal Hathi, Governor of Punjab.	12.12.78	15.12.78
33.	H. E. Mr. Lee Kuan Yew, Prime Minister of Republic of Singapore and family.	16.12.78	18.12.78
34.	Shri Justice Y. V. Chandrachud, Chief Justice of India.	17.12.78	18.12.78
35.	Smt. & Shri B. D. Jatti, Vice-President of India.	25.12.78	26.12.78
36.	Smt. & Shri B. D. Jatti, Vice-President of India.	6.1.79	8.1.79
37.	Smt. & Shri C. M. Poonacha, Governor of Madhya Pradesh.	8.1.79	8.1.79
38.	Mr. Roy MC Murthy, Attorney General for the province of Ontario and Minister for Law and Home.	15.1.79	15.1.79
39.	H. E. Vice-Admiral Syamsul Bahri, Ambassador of the Republic of Indonesia.	15.1.79	15.1.79
40.	Shri Ravindra Varma, Union Minister for Parliamentary Affairs and Labour.	21.1.79	22.1.79
41.	Smt. & Shri I. K. Gujral, Ambassador of India in U. S. S. R.	30.1.79	1.2.79
42.	Dr. P. C. Chunder, Union Minister for Education.	3.2.79	4.2.79
43.	H. E. Mr. A. N. Kosygin, Chairman of The Council of Ministers of U. S. S. R.	12.3.79	13.3.79
44.	H. E. Mr. Taka Ahmed Ghanem, Governor of Aden, PDRY.	26.3.79	26.3.79
45.	H. E. Mr. Abdullah Fikri El Khani, Ambassador of Syrian Arab Republic.	27.3.79	27.3.79
46.	Mrs. & Mr. P. A. Nazareth, High Commissioner designate, Ghana.	28.3.79	28.3.79

CHAPTER-2

LEGISLATION

2.1. Acts passed by the State Legislature.

During the year 1978, a total of 34 Acts were passed by the State Legislature, of which 7 were substantial Acts and 27 were amending Acts. The Acts passed by the State Legislature are outlined below:

1. Karnataka Act No. 1 of 1978, Viz: The Karnataka Appropriation Act, 1978.

An Act to authorise payment and appropriation of Rs. 2,08,79,45,000 from and out of the consolidated fund of the State for the services of the financial year 1977-78. It received the assent of the Governor on 30.3.1978.

2. Karnataka Act No. 2 of 1978, Viz: The Karnataka Appropriation (vote on Account) Act, 1978.

An Act to authorise issue of Rs. 4,34,74,00,000 out of the consolidated fund of the State of Karnataka for the services of a part of the financial year 1978–79. It received the assent of the Governor on 30.3.1978.

3. Karnataka Act No. 3 of 1978, Viz: The Karnataka Rent Control (Amendment) Act, 1978.

An Act further to amend the Karnataka Rent Control Act, 1961 (Act No. 22 of 1961). Section 1 was amended. Ordinance No. 15 of 1977 was repealed.

4. Karnataka Act No. 4 of 1978, Viz: The Public Wakfs (extension of limitation) (Karnataka Amendment) Act, 1978.

An Act further to amend the Public Wakfs (extension of limitation) Act, 1959 (Central Act No. 29 of 1959). Section 3 was amended and Karnataka Ordinance No. 16 of 1977 was repealed. It received the assent of the President on 30.3.1978.

5. Karnataka Act No. 5 of 1978, Viz: The Karnataka Radio and Electrical Manufacturing Company (Acquisition of shares) Act, 1978.

An Act to provide for the acquisition of shares of the Radio and Electrical Manufacturing Company. It received the assent of the President on 1.4.1978.

6. Karnataka Act No. 6 of 1978, Viz: The Mysore Porcelains Limited (Acquisition of shares) Act, 1978.

An Act to provide for the acquisition of certain shares of the Mysore Porcelains Limited. It received the assent of the President on 1.4.1978.

7. Karnataka Act No. 7 of 1978, Viz: The Karnataka Societies Registration (Amendment) Act, 1978

An Act further to amend the Karnataka Societies Registration Act, 1960 (Act No. 17 of 1960). Sections 2, 3 and 27 A were amended. Karnataka Ordinance No. 8 of 1977 was repealed. It received the assent of the Governor on 1.4.1978.

8. Karnataka Act No. 8 of 1978, Viz: The Karnataka Civil Courts (Amendment) Act, 1978.

An Act further to amend the Karnataka Civil Courts (Amendment) Act, 1976 (Act No. 81 of 1976). Section 1 was amended. Sections 4, 5 and 10 were omitted. Karnataka Ordinance No. 12 of 1977 was repealed. It received the assent of the Governor on 1.4.1978.

9. Karnataka Act No. 9 of 1978, Viz: The Karnataka State Universities (Amendment) Act, 1978.

An Act further to amend the Karnataka State Universities Act, 1976 (Act No. 28 of 1976). Sections 21 and 54 were amended. Ordinance No. 13 of 1977 was repealed.

10. Karnataka Act No. 10 of 1978, Viz: The Karnataka Certain Inams Abolition Act, 1977.

An Act to provide for the abolition of certain inams in the State of Karnataka. It received the assent of the President on 3.5.1978.

11. Karnataka Act No. 11 of 1978, Viz: The Karnataka Appropriation (No. 2) Act, 1978.

An Act to authorise issue of Rs. 1303,27,30,000 out of the consolidated fund of the State of Karnataka for the financial year 1978–79. It received the assent of the Governor on 31.7.1978.

12. Karnataka Act No. 12 of 1978, Viz: The City of Mysore Improvement (Amendment) Act, 1978.

An Act further to amend the City of Mysore Improvement Act, 1903 (Act No. 3 of 1903). Section 10 was amended. New section 25 A was inserted and Karnataka Ordinance No. 5 of 1978 was repealed. It received the assent of the Governor on 4.8.1978.

13. Karnataka Act No. 13 of 1978, Viz: The Karnataka Village Offices Abolition (Amendment) Act, 1978.

An Act further to amend the Karnataka Villages Offices Abolition Act, 1961 (Act No. 14 of 1961). Sections 3 & 5 were amended. A new section was substituted for section 7. Karnataka Ordinance No. 7 of 1978 was repealed. It received the assent of the President on 7.8.1978.

14. Karnataka Act No. 14 of 1978, Viz: The Karnataka Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Act, 1978.

An Act further to amend the Karnataka Co-operative Societies Act, 1959 (Act No. 11 of 1959). Section 14 A was amended. Karnataka Ordinance No. 2 of 1978 was repealed. It received the assent of the Governor on 8.8.78.

15. Karnataka Act No. 15 of 1978, Viz: The Karnataka Forest (Amendment) Act, 1978.

An Act further to amend the Karnataka Forest Act, 1963 (Act No. 5 of 1964). Section 28 was amended. Karnataka Ordinance No. 3 of 1978 was repealed. It received the assent of the Governor on 8.8.1978.

16. Karnataka Act No. 16 of 1978, Viz: The Karnataka Khadi and Village Industries (Amendment) Act, 1978.

An Act further to amend the Karnataka Khadi and Village Industries Act, 1956 (Act No. 7 of 1957). Sections 4, 21 and 31 were amended. New section 7 A was inserted. Karnataka Ordinance No. 4 of 1978 was repealed. It received the assent of the Governor on 8.8.1978.

17. Karnataka Act No. 17 of 1978, Viz: The Karnataka Village Panchayats and Local Boards (Amendment) Act, 1978.

An Act further to amend the Karnataka Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act, 1959 (Act No. 10 of 1959). Section 7 was amended. Karnataka Ordinance No. 6 of 1978 was repealed. It received the assent of the Governor on 8.8.1978.

18. Karnataka Act No. 18 of 1978, Viz: The Karnataka Sales Tax (Amendment) Act, 1978.

An Act further to amend the Karnataka Sales Tax Act, 1957 (Act No. 25 of 1957). Sections 13, 20, 21, 28, 28 A and second, third, fourth and fifth schedules were amended and new sections were substituted for sections 18 and 18 A. It received the assent of the Governor on 31.8.1978.

19. Karnataka Act No. 19 of 1978, Viz: The Karnataka Motor Vehicles Taxation (Amendment) Act, 1978.

An Act further to amend the Karnataka Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1957 (Act No. 35 of 1957). Part A of the Schedule was amended. It received the assent of the Governor on 13.9.1978.

20. Karnataka Act No. 20 of 1978, Viz: The Karnataka State Aid to Industries (Amendment) Act, 1978.

An Act further to amend the Karnataka State Aid to Industries Act, 1959 (Act No. 8 of 1960). Section 23 was amended and new section 22 B was inserted. It received the assent of the Governor on 13.9.1978.

21. Karnataka Act No. 21 of 1978, Viz: The Karnataka Laws (Amendment) Act, 1978.

An Act to amend certain Karnataka Laws. It received the assent of the Governor on 13.9.1978.

22. Karnataka Act No. 22 of 1978, Viz: The Karnataka Sheep and Sheep Products Development (Amendment) Act, 1978.

An Act to amend the Mysore Sheep and Sheep Products Development Act, 1973 (Act No. 12 of 1974). Section 1 was amended. It received the assent of the Governor on 16.9.1978.

23. Karnataka Act No. 23 of 1978, Viz: The Karnataka Electricity Supply Undertakings (Acquisition) (Amendment) Act, 1978.

An Act further to amend the Karnataka Electricity Supply Undertakings (Acquisition) Act, 1974 (Act No. 36 of 1974). Section 13 was amended. It received the assent of the Governor on 16.9.1978.

Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Act, 1978.

An Act to amend the Karnataka Municipal Corporation Act, 1976 (Act No. 14 of 1977). Sections 7, 21, 22, 23, 25, 55, 88, 112, 503 and 506 were amended. It received the assent of the Governor on 27.9.1978.

25. Karnataka Act No. 25 of 1978, Viz: The Karnataka Village Panchayats and Local Boards (Second Amendment) Act, 1978.

An Act further to amend the Karnataka Village Panchayats & Local Boards Act, 1959 (Act No. 10 of 1959). Sections 2, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11,, 13, 24, 30, 42, 43, 51, 73, 78, 95, 96, 97, 98, 100, 101, 102, 103, 105, 106, 108, 113, 118, 124, 125, 130, 131, 163, 165, 204, 205, 239 and schedule 1 were amended. It received the assent of the Governor on 27.9.1978.

26. Karnataka Act No. 26 of 1978, Viz: The Karnataka Bhoodan Yagna (Amendment) Act, 1978.

An Act to amend the Karnataka Bhoodan Yagna Act, 1963 (Act No. 34 of 1963). Sections 4, 5 & 13 were amended It received the assent of the Governor on 29.9.1978.

27. Karnataka Act No. 27 of 1978, Viz: The Karnataka Industrial Areas Development (Amendment) Act, 1978.

An Act further to amend the Karnataka Industrial Areas Development Act, 1966 (Act No. 18 of 1966). New section 34A was inserted. It received the assent of the Governor on 13.10.1978.

28. Karnataka Act No. 28 of 1978, Viz: The Karnataka Civil Courts (Second Amendment) Act, 1978.

An Act further to amend the Karnataka Civil Courts Act, 1964 (Act No. 21 of 1964). Section 23 was amended. A new section 23A was inserted. Sections 265 and 388 of

the Central Act No. 39 of 1925 was amended. It received the assent of the President on 22.11.1978.

29. Karnataka Act No. 29 of 1978, Viz : The Indian Stamp (Karnataka Amendment) Act, 1978.

An Act further to amend the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (Central Act No. 2 of 1899). New section 9A was inserted. It received the assent of the President on 29.11.1978.

30. Karnataka Act No. 30 of 1978, Viz : The Madras Aliyasanthana (Karnataka Amendment) Act, 1978.

An Act further to amend the Madras Aliyasanthana Act, 1949 (Act No. IX of 1949). New section was substituted for section 6. Sections 8 to 12 were omitted. It received the assent of the President on 11.12.1978.

31. Karnataka Act No. 31 of 1978, Viz : The Karnataka Legislature Salaries (Amendment) Act, 1978

An Act further to amend the Karnataka Legislature Salaries Act, 1956 (Act No. 2 of 1957). Sections 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 10A, 10B and 10D were amended. It received the assent of the Governor on 19.12.1978.

32. Karnataka Act No. 32 of 1978, Viz : The Karnataka Ministers' Salaries and Allowances (Amendment) Act, 1978.

An Act further to amend the Karnataka Ministers' Salaries and Allowances Act, 1956 (Act No. 5 of 1957). Sections 3, 4, 5, 6, 6A, 6B, 6C, 6D, 7, 8, 9, 10, 10A, 10B, 12 and 12A were amended. It received the assent of the Governor on 19.12.1978.

33. Karnataka Act No. 33 of 1978, Viz : The Central Laws (Karnataka Extension) Act, 1978.

An Act to provide for the extension of certain central laws to the whole of the State of Karnataka. Central Act

No. XVIII of 1850, Central Act No. XII of 1855, Central Act No. III of 1865, Central Act No. V of 1882 and Central Act No. XXX of 1939 were extended. It received the assent of the President on 22.12.1978.

34. Karnataka Act No. 34 of 1978, Viz: The Karnataka Agricultural Credit Operations and Miscellaneous Provisions (Amendment) Act, 1978.

An Act to amend the Karnataka Agricultural Credit Operations and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1974. Sections 2, 7 and 13 were amended. It received the assent of the President on 26.12.1978.

2.2. Ordinances issued by the Governor.

During the year 1978, the Governor of Karnataka promulgated 16 ordinances on various subjects pending replacement of the same by Acts passed by the Legislatures. They were :

(1) The Karnataka Contingency Fund (Temporary Amendment) Ordinance, 1978.

(2) The Karnataka Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Ordinance, 1978 (Replaced by Act No. 14 of 1978).

(3) The Karnataka Forest (Amendment) Ordinance, 1978 (Replaced by Act No. 15 of 1978).

(4) The Khadi and Village Industries (Amendment) Ordinance, 1978 (Replaced by Act No. 16 of 1978).

(5) The City of Mysore Improvement (Amendment) Ordinance, 1978 (Replaced by Act No. 12 of 1978).

(6) The Karnataka Village Panchayats and Local Boards (Amendment) Ordinance, 1978 (Replaced by Act No. 17 of 1978).

(7) The Karnataka Village Offices Abolition (Amendment) Ordinance, 1978 (Replaced by Act No. 13 of 1978).

(8) The Karnataka Municipalities (Amendment) Ordinance, 1978.

(9) The Karnataka Urban Land Tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 1978.

(10) The Karnataka Preservation of Trees (Amendment) Ordinance, 1978.

(11) The Karnataka Electricity (Taxation on Consumption) (Amendment) Ordinance, 1978.

(12) The Karnataka Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Ordinance, 1978.

(13) The Karnataka Co-operative Societies (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 1978.

(14) The Karnataka Stamp (Amendment) Ordinance, 1978.

(15) The Karnataka Ministers' Salaries, Pensions and Allowances (Amendment) Ordinance, 1978 (Replaced by Act No. 32 of 1978).

(16) The Karnataka Legislature Salaries, Pensions and Allowances (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 1978 (Replaced by Act No. 31 of 1978).

CHAPTER-3

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE AND DEPARTMENTS UNDER THE LAW AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS SECRETARIAT

3.1. Civil Justice.

3.1.0. The Chief Justice of the High Court of Karnataka is the head of the judiciary in the state. He was assisted by 22 other Judges in the High Court during the year under report. The Hon'ble Mr. D. M. Chandrashekhar continued as Chief Justice through out the year.

3.1.01. The total of receipts and charges of the High Court during the year were Rs. 31.22 lakhs and Rs. 74.38 lakhs respectively.

3.1.02. A summary of Judicial work done in the High Court on the civil side during the year is given below:

(No.)

Sl. No.	Nature of cases	Opening balance	Filed & refiled	Total for disposal	Disposed off	Closing balance
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Appeals	7,171	3,327	10,498	3,078	7,420
2	Revision petitions	2 780	3,480	6,260	2,230	4,030
3	Civil petitions	215	1,584	1,799	402	1,397
4	Sales tax appeals	95	37	132	30	102
5	Probate civil petitions	4	16	20	16	4
6	Testamentory original suits	—	3	3	1	2
7	Company petitions	48	41	82	42	47
8	Company applications	214	168	382	220	162
9	Original side appeals	9	6	15	4	11
10	Supreme court leave to appeal petitions	14	159	173	67	106
11	Writ petitions	25 986	13,595	39 581	9,388	30,193
12	Income tax appeals	36	7	43	—	43
13	Original suits	2	—	2	—	2
14	Writ appeals	793	1,135	1,928	808	1,120
15	Civil referred cases	8	9	17	13	4
16	Income tax refered cases	613	250	863	295	568

High Court was 267 as at the end of the year. 13 courts were established at different places in the State. (Civil Judge's Courts—4, Additional District and Sessions Judge's Courts—2, Additional Civil Judge's Courts—3 and Munsiff and J.M.F.C. Courts).

3.1.04. The total receipts of the courts subordinate to the High Court amounted to Rs. 334.41 lakhs and charges amounted to Rs. 468.80 lakhs.

3.1.05. A summary of judicial work in the courts subordinate to the High Court during the year under report is given below :

(No.)

Sl. No.	Nature of cases	Opening balance	Filed or refiled	Total for disposal	Disposed off	Closing balance
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Original suits	68,759	47,147	1,15,906	41,490	74,416
2	Small cause suits	9,409	17,741	27,150	15,617	11,533
3	Execution cases	27,871	34,717	63,588	34,135	28,453
4	Misc. petitions	5,84,861	33,731	6,18,592	32,193	5,86,399
5	Insolvency petitions	201	144	345	164	181
6	Regular appeals	9,603	6,080	15,683	7,049	8,634
7	Misc. appeals	4,608	5,783	10,391	5,303	5,088
	All Cases :	7,05,312	1,45,343	8,50,655	1,35,951	7,14,704

3.1.06. The total receipts and charges of Civil Courts including High Court during the year under report were Rs. 365.63 lakhs and Rs. 543.18 lakhs respectively.

3.2. Criminal Justice.

3.2.01. The Hon'ble Mr. D. M. Chandrashekhar continued as Chief Justice during the period under report. There were 22 Judges including the Chief Justice during the year.

3.2.02. A summary of the judicial work turned out by the High Court on the criminal side during the year is given below :

(No.)

Sl No.	Nature of cases	Opening balance	Filed	Total for disposal	Disposed off	Closing balance
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Criminal appeals	159	477	636	337	299
2	Ref. U/s. 374 Cr. PC	5	4	9	2	7
3	Revision cases	—	1	1	—	1
4	Revision petitions	181	585	766	581	185
5	Criminal petitions	184	471	655	556	99
6	Contempt of Court cases	2	8	10	4	6
7	Supreme Court leave to appeal petitions	—	32	32	32	—
	All Cases :	531	1,578	2,109	1,512	597

3.2.03. The total number of officers exercising original or appellate jurisdiction in the courts subordinate to the High Court was 220 as at the end of the year. 5 courts were established during the year at different places in the state (Munsiff and JMFC Courts—2, Additional District & Session Judge's Courts—2 and the Additional Munsiff and JMFC Court—1).

3.2.04. A summary of judicial work on the criminal side in the courts subordinate to the High Court during the year is presented below:

(No.)

Sl. No.	Category of cases	Opening balance	Institution	Total for disposal	Disposed including transfers	Closing balance
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Sessions cases	379	1,027	1,406	908	498
2	Special Criminal cases	17	18	35	7	28
3	Criminal cases	69,906	2,75,770	3,45,676	2,63,664	82,012
4	Criminal appeals	518	1,371	1,889	1,346	543
5	Criminal Misc. appeals	182	354	536	186	350
6	Criminal Revenue cases	356	948	1,304	883	421
7	Criminal Misc. cases	8.284	22,964	31,248	23,083	8,165
	All Cases :	79,642	3 0 '.452	3 82,094	2 90 077	92,017

3.2.05. The amount of fine imposed was Rs. 69.19 lakhs and the amount realised was Rs. 63.76 lakhs. The amount paid by way of compensation to victims was Rs. 1.17 lakhs.

3.3. Prosecution.

3.3.01. Sri D. Shankara Reddy continued to function as the Director of Prosecutions during the year under report. He was assisted by 5 Deputy Directors, 40 Sr. Assistant Public Prosecutors and 125 Assistant Public Prosecutors.

3.3.02. The main functions of the Directorate of Prosecutions is to arrange for proper conduct of prosecution in criminal cases on behalf of the state in the Courts of Magistrates and Session Judges and also to render advice and guidance to the investigation officers in the Police Department. Another important duty entrusted to the Directorate

is to obtain copies of judgements and orders rendered by the Magistrates and Session Judges in Criminal cases, scrutinise the same with a view to preferring appeals or revisions, as the case may be, against the said judgements and orders.

3.3.03. A summary of the work done by the Directorate during the year under report is indicated below:

Sl. No.	Nature of cases dealt	No.
	(a) Review/Study of Judgements.	
1.	Total number of Judgements and orders in acquittal and discharged cases reviewed by the Directorate.	10,331
2.	Total number of cases in which appeals were recommended	246
3.	Total number of cases recommended for filing revision petitions.	66
4.	Total number of cases in which neither Appeals nor Revisions were recommended.	10,019
	(b) Advice to Investigating Officers.	
1.	Total number of opinions furnished to the Police Department and other departments during the course of investigation and such other matters referred to the Directorate by the concerned officers.	243

CHAPTER-4

DEPARTMENTS UNDER THE PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS CHIEF SECRETARIAT

4.1. Administrative Training Institute, Mysore.

4.1.01. The Administrative Training Institute, Mysore continued to provide institutional training to the directly recruited probationers of the Karnataka Government and refresher training courses to the gazetted officers of the state government. Training to non-gazetted officers was provided through the 12 District Training Institutes and 4 Village Accountants-cum-Panchayat Secretaries Training Centres which were under its control.

4.1.02. A Senior I.A.S. officer was the Director of the Institute. He was assisted by 2 Joint Directors, 8 Deputy Directors and other faculty members. The Institute conducted 24 courses and 525 officers were trained. In addition, a seminar on attitudinal change, 2 meetings of the Principals of the District Training Institutes and the Village Accountants'-cum-Panchayat Secretaries' Training centres and a conference of training co-ordinators were conducted. In all, 121 persons participated.

4.1.03. The Institute was provided with a budget of Rs. 8.76 lakhs, out of which an expenditure of Rs. 7.99 lakhs was incurred during the year.

District Training Institutes :—

4.1.04. There were 12 District Training Institutes meant for providing job training to the newly recruited and existing first and second division clerks of all the departments of state government. These institutes conducted 36 courses and trained 1,137 officials. Also, they conducted 36 courses for 1,083 class IV officials of different departments. In addition, they organised 21 workshops on Kannada and 12 courses for supervisory level officers. 772 officers attended the workshops and the supervisory level official's courses.

The Village Accountants'-cum-Panchayat Secretaries' Training Centres :—

4.1.05. There were 4 such training centres which conducted 12 job courses and trained 524 Village Accountants and Panchayat Secretaries. Also, 3 courses for 56 Panchayat Extension Officers and 11 courses for the benefit of 312 Class IV officials, were held.

4.1.06. The total budget allotment and expenditure of District Training Institutes and Village Accountants'-cum-Panchayat Secretaries Training Centres for the year under report were Rs. 27.50 lakhs and Rs. 23.13 lakhs respectively.

4.2. Karnataka Government Secretariat Training Institute, Bangalore

4.2.01. With a view to formulate effective training programmes and to intensify the training to the various categories of staff working in the Secretariat, the Secretariat part-time institute was started during 1969.

4.2.02. The Institute was headed by a Director in the rank of a Deputy Secretary to Government (of the Secretariat cadre) who was assisted by three Deputy Directors and other supporting staff.

4.2.03. 8 long-term courses and 14 short-term courses were conducted and in all 550 officials were trained in service matters, vigilance and desciplinary matters, budget and financial matters, records' management and pension matters.

4.2.04. With a view to increase the functional efficiency of Class IV employees, a short term course for them was evolved.

The Institute had a budget allotment of Rs. 2.50 lakhs out of which a sum of Rs. 1.66 lakhs was spent.

4.3. Hospitality Organisation, Karnataka Bhavan.

4.3.01. The Karnataka Bhavan, New Delhi, continued to provide lodging, boarding and transport facilities to the visiting dignitaries from Karnataka. The special feature of the year under report was that His Excellency the Governor of Karnataka preferred to stay in Karnataka Bhavan rather than at Rashtrapathi Bhavan. During the year, a decrease of Rs. 29,040 in income as compared to the previous year was noticed. The expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 9.15 lakhs.

4.4. Special Commissioner for Karnataka.

4.4.01. The office of the Special Commissioner, Karnataka, New Delhi continued to provide effective and prompt liaison between the various departments and organisations of the state government and various ministries and organisations of Government of India.

The total expenditure for the year was Rs. 2.35 lakhs.

4.5. Karnataka Gazetteer Unit.

4.5.01. The main objective of this organisation is the preparation of a standard gazetteer volumes for each of the 19 districts in the state.

4.5.02. Sri K. Abhishankar continued to function as Chief Editor, assisted by one Gazetted Senior Editor, eight non-gazetted Editors and other supporting staff.

4.5.03. The total budget provision for the year was Rs. 3.50 lakhs against which an expenditure of Rs. 3.97 lakhs was incurred.

4.5.04. Two new schemes, Viz. (i) A State Gazetteer volume (both in English and Kannada) and (ii) Supplements to four districts gazetteers were taken up during the year under report.

4.6. Vigilance Commission.

4.6.01. The Karnataka Vigilance Commission was constituted with a view to investigate and inquire into complaints of corruption and misconduct or any kind of mal-practice or misdemeanour against government servants and also employees of local authorities.

4.6.02. The State Vigilance Commissioner was the head of the organisation under whose overall control and supervision, the Vigilance Directorate, the Bureau of Investigation and the Technical Audit Cell continued to function during the year under report. Sri M. A. S. Rajan was the Vigilance Commissioner upto 23.10.1978, when Justice Sri C. Honnaiah, took charge and continued till the end of the year.

Directorate of Vigilance :—

4.6.03. Sri Syed Basheer Ahmed was the Director upto 1.7.1978 when Sri B. R. Prabhakar took charge and continued till the end of the year. The Director was assisted by 5 Deputy Directors, 5 Assistant Directors and other ministerial staff.

Bureau of Investigation :—

4.6.04. This was headed by Sri K. G. Ramanna, Special Inspector General of Police who was assisted by one Superintendent of Police, 6 Deputy Superintendents of Police and other lower police staff.

4.6.05. 2,790 petitions were received directly from Public and 30 cases were referred by government. 50 traps were laid and 64 trap cases were investigated including 33 cases of the previous year.

During the year, the Bureau investigated 189 cases including cases of previous year and recommended to Government, in 81 cases, action under Karnataka Civil

Services (CCA) Rules, 1957, Karnataka State Police Rules, Karnataka Local Authorities Act and Indian Penal Code. Government in turn passed orders directing holding of inquiry under KCS (CCA) Rules, 1957 involving 41 gazetted officers and 71 non-gazetted officers. Similarly, Government had also passed orders directing enquiry under Karnataka Local Authorities Act in respect of 4 officials of Local bodies (one Chief Officer of Municipality, one Octroi Inspector and two Water Inspectors).

Technical Audit Cell :—

4.6.06. The Cell was headed by Shri H. V. Giriyappa in the rank of a Chief Engineer, throughout the year. He was assisted by 2 Superintending Engineers, 4 Executive Engineers, 1 Deputy Controller and 3 Assistant Engineers, etc.

4.6.07. 88 petitions were either received in or referred to the cell during the year. Of these, 27 petitions were referred to the concerned heads of departments for disposal. 50 petitions were taken up for investigation, 8 petitions were recorded since the allegations were vague in nature and one petition was referred to the Bureau of Investigation for taking further action. At the close of the year two petitions were pending.

(i) Investigation other than Government referred cases :—

4.6.08. At the beginning of the year, 103 cases were pending and during the course of the year 62 cases were received making a total of 165 cases, of which 57 cases were disposed off leaving a balance of 108 cases.

(ii) Investigation on references from government :—

4.6.09. 15 cases were pending at the beginning of the year and 8 more cases were received during the year taking the total to 23. 5 cases were disposed off leaving a balance of 18 cases at the end of the year.

CHAPTER-5

FINANCES OF THE STATE AND DEPARTMENTS UNDER THE FINANCE SECRETARIAT

5.1. State Finances.

5.1.01. The budget estimates and actuals in respect of revenue receipts and expenditure met out of revenue account for the year 1978-79, with corresponding figures for 1977-78, were as follows :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Item	1977-78		1978-79	
	Revised estimates	Actuals	Revised estimates	Actuals
1	2	2	4	5
Revenue Receipts	59779.00	59848.75	69012.00	68854.62
Expenditure met from revenue	54099.45	53384.87	64255 00	63685.42

The increase in revenue over 1977-78 was Rs. 9005.87 lakhs, whereas the increase in expenditure was Rs. 10300.55 lakhs. The excess of revenue over expenditure was Rs. 5169.20 lakhs during the year under report.

5.1.02. The total revenue of Rs. 68,854.62 lakhs was made up of Rs. 37,223.53 lakhs tax revenue, and Rs. 31,631.09 lakhs non-tax revenue including grants-in-aid and contributions.

5.1.03. The expenditure on revenue account viz., Rs. 63,685.42 was made up of Rs. 18,355.15 lakhs on "General Services" Rs. 23,389.31 lakhs on "Social and Community Services" Rs. 21,023.76 lakhs on "Economic Services", and Rs. 917.20 lakhs on Grants-in-aid and Contributions.

5.1.04. Details of tax revenue according to principal heads for the years 1977-78 and 1978-79 are shown below:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Head	Tax revenue (Accounts)		Increase (+) or decrease (—)
	1977-78	1978-79	
1	2	3	4
I. Taxes on Income and Expenditure			
1 Taxes on Income other than Corporation taxes	3618.33	3766.29	+ 147.96
2 Taxes on Agricultural Income	782.19	1436 87	+ 654.68
II Taxes on Property & Capital transactions			
1 Land revenue	493 78	695.37	+ 201.59
2 Stamps & Registration fee	1495.40	1791.12	+ 295.72
3 Estate duty	51.78	57.02	+ 5.24
III. Taxes on Commodities & Services			
1 State excise	5624.15	6260.08	+ 635.93
2 Sales tax	15109.35	16448.57	+1339.22
3 Taxes on vehicles	2981.63	2947.93	— 33.70
4 Taxes & duties on Electricity	616.31	816.09	+ 199.78
5 Taxes on Goods & Passengers	21.57	16.16	— 5.41
6 Other taxes and duties	2602.70	2988.03	+ 385.33
Total :	33397.19	37223.53	3826.34

5.1.05. The total non-tax revenue of Rs. 31,631.09 lakhs was made up of interest receipts, etc., of Rs. 6,938.13 lakhs, other non-tax revenue of Rs. 11,380.46 lakhs and grants-in-aid and contributions, etc., of Rs. 13,312.50 lakhs as against the corrresponding figures of Rs. 26,451.56 lakhs, Rs. 5,427.96 lakhs, Rs. 9,107.24 lakhs and Rs. 11,916.36 lakhs respectively for the previous year.

5.1.06. The break-up of non-tax revenue is shown below

(Rs. in lakhs)

Head	Non-tax revenue		Increase (+) or decrease (-)
	1977-78 (Accounts)	1978-79 (Accounts)	
1	2	3	4
1 Non-tax revenue			
(i) Interest receipts	5147.42	6694.04	+1546.62
(ii) Dividends and profits	280.54	244.09	— 36.45
2 Other Non-tax revenue			
(i) General services	1369.69	1817.96	+ 448.27
(ii) Social and Community services	1052.80	1090.08	+ 37.28
(iii) Economic services	6684.75	8472.42	+1787.67
3 Grants-in-aid & Contributions			
(i) Grants-in-aid from Central Government	5797.42	6505.81	+ 708.39
(ii) States share of union excise duties	6118.94	6806,69	+ 687.75
Grand Total :	26451.56	31631.09	5179.53

5.1.07. The break-up of receipts under grants-in-aid and contributions is shown below :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Items	1977-78 (Accounts)	1978-79 (Accounts)
(i) Grants-in-aid from Central Govt.	5797.42	6505.81
(ii) State's share of Union excise duties.	6118.94	6806.69
Total :	11916.36	13312 50

5.1.08. The expenditure under revenue account by major heads during 1977-78 and 1978-79 is shown below :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Head	Expenditure (Accounts)		Increase (+) or decrease (−)
	1977-78	1978-79	
1	2	3	4
A. General Services			
(a) Organs of State	847.84	795.44	— 52.40
(b) Fiscal services	1615.65	1797.34	+ 181.69
[c] Interest payment and debt servicing	5922.96	7841.22	+ 1918.26
(d] Administrative services	3996.68	4696.09	+ 699.41
(e) Pension & Miscellaneous general services	2666.68	3225.06	+ 558.38
B. Social & Community Services	20159.05	23389.31	+ 3230.26
C. Economic Services			
(a) General economic services	964.90	1178.15	+ 213.29
(b) Agriculture and allied services	7936.85	10025.25	+ 2088.39
(c) Industry and minerals	3055.45	3459.63	+ 404.18
(d) Water and power development	3336.64	4078.72	+ 742.08
(e) Transport & communications	2013.33	2282.01	+ 268.68
D. Grants-in-aid and Contributions	868.83	917.20	+ 48.37
Grand Total :	53,384.87	63,685.42	10,300.55

5.1.09. The total expenditure (accounts) outside the revenue account (i. e., on capital a/c.) during 1978-79 was Rs. 13,508.72 lakhs as compared to Rs. 10,201.17 lakhs

during 1977-78. The break-up under different heads is as shown below :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Head	1977-78 (Accounts)	1978-79 (Accounts)	Increase (+) or decrease (−)
1	2	3	4
A. General Services	147.16	204.41	+ 57.25
B. Social and Community Services	648.55	681.69	+ 33.14
C. Economic Services	9,405.45	12,622.62	+3217.17
Total :	10,201.17	13,508.72	3,307.55

5.1.10. Receipts and disbursements under public debt, and loans and advances during the years 1977-78 and 1978-79 were as shown below :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Item	1977-78 (Accounts)	1978-79 (Accounts)	Increase (+) or decrease (—)
1	2	3	4
RECEIPTS			
A. Public debt			
1 Internal debt of State Govt.	28,806.15	12,280.56	—16,525.59
2 Loans and advances from Central Govt.	11,609.35	12,529.88	+ 920.53
B. Loans and Advances	1,905.56	2,790.62	+ 885.06
Total receipts :	42,321 06	27,601.06	—14,720.00
EXPENDITURE			
A. Public debt			
1 Internal debt of State Govt.	28,351.41	10,799.65	—17,551.76
2 Loans and advances from Central Govt.	3,808.18	5,440.68	+ 1,632.50
B. Loans and advances	8,603.94	8,637.80	+ 33.86
Total expenditure :	40,763.53	24,878.13	—15,885.40

5.1.11. Receipts and disbursements during 1978-79 under contingency fund were Rs. (—) 1,435.26 lakhs and Rs. 408.00 lakhs respectively as against corresponding figures of Rs. 1615.41 lakhs and Rs. 64.74 lakhs for the year 1977-78.

5.1.12. Receipts and disbursements during 1978-79 under public account were Rs. 1,221.44 lakhs and Rs. 95,229.85 lakhs respectively as against corresponding figure of Rs. 71,117.91 lakhs and Rs. 68,192.90 lakhs during 1977-78.

5.1.13. Receipts and disbursements under important funds (under public account) were as follows:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Item	1977-78 (Accounts)	1978-79 (Accounts)	Increase (+) or decrease (-)
1	2	3	4
RECEIPTS			
1 Small savings and provident funds, etc.	1,974.62	2,377.17	+ 402.55
2 Reserve funds	2,102 59	3,791.12	+1688.53
3 Deposits and advances	7,460.80	8,727.43	+12'6 63
DISBURSEMENTS			
1 Small savings and provident fund etc.	1,001 37	1,023 07	+ 021 70
2 Reserve funds	1,198.52	1,232.23	+ 033.71
3 Deposits and advances	7,426.51	7,685.59	+ 259 08

5.2. Commercial Taxes.

5.2.01. The Department of Commercial Taxes continued to administer the Karnataka Sales Tax Act, 1957, the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956, the Karnataka Entertainment Tax Act, 1958, the Karnataka Agricultural Income-tax Act, 1957 and the Karnataka Tax on Professions, Trades, Callings and Employment Act, 1976.

5.2.02. Shri A. Mohandas Moses functioned as the Commissioner of Commercial Taxes during the year. He was assisted by 22 Deputy Commissioners, 17 Assistant Commissioners, 214 Commercial Tax Officers, 314 Assistant Commercial Tax Officers and other supporting staff. The total staff strength of the department at the end of the year was, 3,990. The revenue realised during the year was Rs. 198.26 crores as against the expenditure of Rs. 3.09 crores.

(i) The Karnataka Sales Tax Act, 1957 :—

5.2.03. During the year under report, the Sales Tax rates on nine commodities were enhanced. 11,106 new registration certificates were issued during the year under report while 6,401 licences were cancelled. The total registration at the end of the year stood at 1,36,699. The registration fee collected during the year amounted to Rs. 33.20 lakhs. 8,542 licenses under section 11 of the K. S. T. Act, 1957 were in force at the end of the year and the license fee collected was Rs. 4.61 lakhs.

5.2.04. A revenue of Rs. 128.27 crores was collected under the K. S. T. Act, 1957 which was 6.3 % higher than that of the previous year.

5.2.05. There were 232 assessing officers under the K. S. T. Act who finalised 1,19,697 assessments during the year under report leaving a balance of 55,657. There were 15 appellate authorities for disposal of appeal cases (8 Deputy Commissioners and 7 Assistant Commissioners) who disposed off 9,427 appeals leaving a balance of 6,003.

5.2.06. Out of 9,353 prosecution cases, 6,131 cases were disposed off leaving a balance of 3,222 cases.

5.2.07. There were 1,564 suo-moto revision cases, of which 85 cases were disposed off by the Commissioner, and

another 1,165 by Deputy Commissioners and Assistant Commissioners of Commercial Taxes during the year leaving a balance of 314 cases.

5.2.08. The Vigilance-cum-Research Cell functioned directly under the Commissioner of Commercial Taxes. It carried out investigations with regard to trade in rice, paddy, groundnuts and stainless steel and the total amount of tax collected by such investigations was about Rs. 10.00 lakhs.

5.2.09. The Department published four quarterly bulletins giving details regarding amendments issued to the Acts and Rules administered by the department, clarifications issued by government and certain judicial pronouncements for information of public.

(ii) The Central Sales Tax Act, 1956 :—

5.2.10. 43,868 registrations were in force under this Act during the year under report. A sum of Rs. 35.68 crores was collected as against Rs. 30.98 crores during the previous year; an increase of 15.2 % in revenue as compared to 1977-78. Out of 65 new prosecution cases launched during the year, 60 were disposed off leaving a balance of 5 cases as at the end of the year.

5.2.11. Out of the total 63,504 assessments, 34,227 assessments were disposed off leaving a balance of 29,227 assessments. Similarly, out of 1,133 appeals, 651 were disposed off leaving a balance of 482 appeals as at the end of the year. Of the 102 suo-moto revision cases, 52 cases were disposed off leaving a balance of 50 cases at the end of the year. As a result of this revision, an additional turnover of Rs. 19.08 crores was brought under the tax net resulting in a tax revenue of Rs. 35.84 lakhs.

(iii) The Karnataka Entertainment Tax Act, 1958 :—

5.2.12. The Assistant Commercial Tax Officers continued to function as Ex-Officio Entertainment Tax Officers in their respective jurisdictions. There were 1,057 Cinema theatres in the state. Out of which, 463 were permanent and 594 were temporary, including touring talkies. Also, two turf clubs continued to operate during the year under report. A total revenue of Rs. 14.34 crores was collected. Out of the total entertainment tax collected, a sum of Rs. 4.84 crores was apportioned to local bodies.

5.2.13. During the year under report, 622 shows were exempted from payment of entertainment tax under section 7 of Karnataka Entertainment Tax Act involving a tax concession of Rs. 31.31 lakhs. The revenue loss includes general exemption also.

5.2.14. 2,784 cases of frauds and evasions were detected and 2,755 cases were finalised leaving a balance of 29 cases as at the end of the year. Prosecution was launched in 394 cases. 2,390 cases were compounded and a sum of Rs. 4.48 lakhs was collected as compounding fee.

5.2.15. Out of 38,377 assessments, 35,852 were disposed off. There were 1,000 appeals of which 515 were disposed off leaving a balance of 485. There were 8 suo-moto revisions of which one was disposed off leaving a balance of 7 cases.

(iv) The Karnataka Agricultural Income Tax Act, 1957 :—

5.2.16. Out of 1,29,596 assessments, 34,106 assessments were finalised. The revenue realised during the year was Rs. 14.39 crores as against the demand of Rs. 16.26 crores. There were 2,553 appeals of which 1,205 were disposed off leaving balance of 1,348 appeals as at the end of the year. Again there were 90 suo-moto revisions. Of which, 43 cases were disposed off leaving a balance of 47 cases at the end of the year.

(v) The Karnataka Tax on Professions, Trades, Callings and Employment Act, 1976 :—

5.2.17. The Commissioner of Commercial Taxes continued to act as the Commissioner of Profession Tax for administering the Act during the year 1978-79. The number of registration of employees under this Act, stood at 11,120 as at the end of the year. The total number of self employed persons enrolled under this Act stood at 1,10,946 as on 31st March, 1979. The total revenue realised was Rs. 4.79 crores. Out of 2,37,804 assessments, 70,296 assessments were disposed off. Out of 192 appeals, 104 appeals were disposed off.

5.3. Insurance.

5.3.01. The main objectives of the department were to provide insurance cover to all the state government employees and motor vehicles purchased out of government loans by the state government employees.

5.3.02. The Director was the head of the department who was assisted by an Actuary, a few Assistant Directors and other supporting staff at Head Quarters. At the district level, he was assisted by District Insurance Officers and Assistant Insurance Officers. Shri B. B. Patil Kulkarni held the post of the Director during the year under report.

5.3.03. Under the 'Life Branch', 1,44,113 proposals were received during the year, of which 75,091 proposals resulted in policies worth an assured amount of Rs. 54.35 crores and yielding a premium income of Rs. 3.33 crores per annum. The total number of policies in force as on 31st March, 1979 was 3,58,786 with a sum assured at Rs. 159.01 crores; the premium income being Rs. 6.56 crores per annum. The claims outstanding as at the end of the year were 3,430 involving an amount of Rs. 45.79 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 2.60 crores was sanctioned as loan during the year. The cash balance as at the end of the year was Rs. 37.59 crores.

5.3.04. Under the 'Motor Branch', 10,124 vehicles were insured fetching a premium income of Rs. 9.53 lakhs per annum. The interest earned during the year on the motor insurance fund was Rs. 5.73 lakhs. The claims paid during the year amounted to Rs. 5.72 lakhs. The balance in the Motor Insurance Fund as on 31st March, 1979 was Rs. 75.88 lakhs.

5.3.05. Under the 'Hyderabad State Life Insurance Fund', the policies held by transferred personnel continued to be serviced as a closed fund. The total number of policies as on 1st April, 1979 was 2,185 with an annual premium income of Rs. 77,000. The cash balance at the end of the year was Rs. 38.24 lakhs. 133 claims were outstanding involving a total amount of Rs. 3.09 lakhs.

5.4. Small Savings and State Lottery.

5.4.01. The Directorate of Small Savings and State Lotteries functioned as a wing of the Finance Department. It was headed by a Director who was also the ex-officio Deputy Secretary to Government, Finance Department. Sri P. M. Bhat was the Director during the year under report.

5.4.02. The gross collections under small savings during the year amounted to Rs. 74.60 crores and net collections to Rs. 29.60 crores, the state government's share in the net collections being Rs. 13.79 crores.

5.4.03. The 'Karnataka State Lottery' was a branch of the Small Savings Directorate but the sale of tickets continued to be handled by the state government company viz., M/s. Mysore Sales International Limited, Bangalore, as the sole selling agents. During the year under report, 12 main and 29 mini draws were held. The gross receipts amounted to Rs. 426.00 lakhs, expenditure to Rs. 287.00 lakhs and the net receipts to Rs. 139.00 lakhs. The sale of lottery tickets of four other states viz., Tamil Nadu,

Kerala, Madhya Pradesh and Sikkim were permitted to continue during the year under report. The sale of lottery tickets of the remaining states was prohibited.

5.5. State Accounts.

5.5.01. The main functions of the department are auditing the accounts of (i) the city and town municipalities, taluk development boards, town and village panchayats in the state, (ii) statutory bodies like the Bangalore Development Authority, the Karnataka Housing Board, the Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Board, etc. (iii) the universities like University of Agricultural Sciences, Bangalore, Mysore and Karnataka Universities, (iv) religious and charitable endowment institutions, and (v) Pre-audit of claims relating to Central Beggar Relief Committee and Muzarai funds etc.

5.5.02. The Controller was the head of the department who was assisted by a Joint Controller, a Deputy Controller and four Assistant Controllers and other staff at Head quarters. 22 subordinate officers functioned in different districts. The Controller also functioned as the ex-officio Treasurer of Charitable Endowments. The total staff strength of the department as at the end of the year was 2,710.

5.5.03. Shri M. G. Faheem held the post of Controller upto 28.2.1979 and Shri B. Anantha Padmanabha from 1.3.79 and onwards till the end of the year. Six candidates selected by the Karnataka Public Service Commission were appointed by the government as probationary Assistant Controllers in the department and they were posted for training.

5.5.04. The expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 55.40 lakhs. The total demand of audit charges for the year including arrears for the previous year was Rs. 43.11 lakhs, of which an amount of Rs. 16.52 lakhs was collected leaving a balance of Rs. 26.59 lakhs.

5.5.05. The annual audit reports of Bangalore University for 1976, Mysore University for 1975-76 and 1976-77, Karnataka University for 1976-77 and 1977-78, and University of Agricultural Science for the years 1973-74 and 1977-78, were issued. Special audit of accounts of one town municipality and one village panchayat was taken up. Surcharge was recommended under the Karnataka Municipal Act, 1964 in forty cases. In respect of municipalities, a sum of Rs. 296.60 lakhs was placed under objection on account of various irregularities.

5.6. Treasuries.

5.6.01. The Director of Treasuries was the chief controlling authority for the treasuries in the state. Sri A.L. Salgaonkar functioned as the Director upto 31-10-78, Sri R. N. Mullur from 1-11-1978 upto 31-12-78 and Sri A. S. Prabhu during the remaining part of the year. The Director was assisted by a Deputy Director and two Assistant Directors at state head quarters and District Treasury Officers and other staff at district headquarters. The total staff strength of the department was 2,141.

5.6.02. There were 19 District Treasuries excluding the State Huzur Treasury at Bangalore. There were 169 sub-treasuries, of which 141 were banking sub-treasuries and 28 non-banking sub-treasuries.

5.6.03. The budget allotment for the department during the year was Rs. 1.55 crores.

5.6.04. The volume of transactions in the treasuries during the year was as shown below :

Receipts		Disbursements	
No of challans ('000)	Amount (Rs. crores)	No. of vouchers ('000)	Amount (Rs. crores)
5,771	992.13	5,629	1,224.58

5.6.05. The normal balance for the non-banking sub-treasuries in the state fixed for the year 1978-79 was Rs. 20.52 lakhs as against Rs. 17.22 lakhs for 1977-78. Increase in this balance was due to fixing of higher normal balance and also due to opening of a new sub-treasury at Napokalu in Kodagu district.

5.6.06. The system of payment of bills at the treasuries by means of cheque, which was in vogue in the State Huzur [redacted]ry and a few district treasuries was extended to all the district treasuries in the state, during the year under report.

5.6.07. Bradma a mechanised system of printing money order forms for remitting the old-age pension, was introduced in ten district treasuries, viz., Bangalore, Mysore, Gulbarga, Kolar, Chitradurga, Bellary, Hassan, Bijapur, Dharwad and Mangalore. The payment of old-age pension at district treasuries was centralised and given effect to from 1-12-78.

5.6.08. The work relating to computerisation of accounts was introduced in all the treasuries in the state. In order to exercise effective scrutiny of the forms and to minimise errors one Assistant Treasury Officer, one Head Accountant, one Deputy Accountant and six First Division Clerks were deputed to work in the Government Computer Centre, Bangalore.

CHAPTER-6

DEPARTMENTS UNDER THE HOME SECRETARIAT

6.1. Excise.

6.1.01. The Excise Commissioner was the head of the Department. During the year under report Sri N. K. Prabhakara Rao functioned as Excise Commissioner.

6.1.02. The total revenue collected and expenditure incurred during the year were Rs. 62.60 crores and Rs. 4.64 crores respectively.

6.1.03. During the year under report, 20 distilleries were functioning in the state. They manufactured arrack of 35° UP and supplied it to various arrack bonded depots in the state. Some of the distilleries were manufacturing bottled arrack.

6.1.04. The privileges of vending arrack were sold by public auction; the bids amounted to Rs. 2,912.71 lakhs. The price of arrack per litre was Rs. 2.03 plus a duty of Rs. 2.50 per litre. In addition, sales tax at 6 % on the sale price, health cess at 15 % and education cess at 10 % were also levied. The issue price from the Government depot to retailers was Rs. 5.28 per litre.

6.1.05. There were 6,209 arrack shops and 157 arrack bonded depots in the state. The consumption of arrack was 292.50 lakh litres during the year.

6.1.06. M/s. Gemini Distilleries (P) Ltd., Bangalore had established 4 arrack warehouses and 7 arrack feeding centres, where rectified spirit was supplied by government to warehouses.

6.1.07. During the year under report, 17 distilleries were manufacturing Indian liquors and the total quantity of liquor produced was 1.44 crore bulk litres. 22.89 lakh bulk litres were consumed in the state and 1.26 crore bulk

litres were exported. Concessions to the defence services were continued.

6.1.08. Four firms continued to manufacture beer and the quantity of beer produced was 2.32 crores bulk litres. During the year, the privilege to vend beer was licenced under the new provisions of the Karnataka Excise (lease of Right of Retail vend of Beer) Rules, 1976. 328 licences were issued during the year.

6.1.09. The privilege of vending toddy all over the state was sold by public auction. There were 6,097 toddy shops in operation. 1,490 various types of licences were issued under the Karnataka Excise (Sale of Indian Liquors) Rules. 4,96,975 trees were tapped during the year.

6.1.10. The sale of ganja was prohibited in the state. Opium continued to be issued to licenced addicts and for medicinal and scientific purposes.

6.1.11. The Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Act and Rules were enforced. 6.97 lakh litres of spirituous medicinal preparations were manufactured in the state.

6.1.12. Fifty three dangerous drug licences were renewed during 1978-79 and 475.98 Kgs. of dangerous drugs were imported.

6.1.13. To achieve more effective results, the work of regeneration of date trees was transferred to the Forest department of the state government.

6.1.14. Excise offences detected during the year numbered 7,455 of which 836 cases were disposed off leaving a balance of 6,619 cases.

6.2. Fire Force.

6.2.01. The Department had its headquarters at Bangalore. It was headed by the Director of Fire Force.

At the Head quarters, he was assisted by a Deputy Director, a Chief Fire Officer, a Commandant and a few other officers. During the year under report, Sri M. L. Chandrasekhar functioned as Commandant General. Home Guards and Ex-officio Director, Fire Force till 15.12.1978 and Sri R. Madhav Rau thereafter.

6.2.02. For administrative purposes, the department was divided into three divisions, **viz.,** Bangalore, Mysore and Gulbarga. Each division was headed by a Divisional Fire Officer, who was assisted by a Station Officer in charge of two or more fire stations and Sub-officers each in charge of a fire station. During the year under report, there were 17 fire stations working in twelve towns. An estimated 36.91 lakh of population was served by these stations.

6.2.03. A minimum of two fire engines (water tenders), one small fire engine, one trailor pump, one portable pump and an ambulance were provided for each fire station. Depending on requirements, some fire stations were provided with more appliances.

6.2.04. A total number of 1,053 calls were attended to by the Fire Force Department and the estimated loss of property due to fire accidents was Rs. 68.67 lakhs. The estimated value of property saved by the Karnataka Fire Force was Rs. 79.91 lakhs.

6.2.05. Various types of rescue calls (involving accidents, such as, fall into wells, fall of building debris, etc.) numbering 217 were attended to by the fire force personnel.

6.2.06. There were eleven ambulances distributed among the fire stations as at the end of the year 1978-79. A total number of 977 calls was attended to by these ambulances and an amount of Rs. 4,149 was realised as charges for deputing ambulances.

6.2.07. Providing standby of fire units and ambulances as a measure of fire protection and pumping work in special circumstances was undertaken by the department during the year and a sum of Rs. 15,377 was collected as hire charges.

6.2.08. During the year, a training course of six months duration for the newly recruited Firemen and another of 3 months duration to the newly recruited Firemen–Drivers were held and 48 Firemen and Firemen–Drivers under-went the training. 329 members were also given refresher training. 451 members of the public were also given training in fire fighting and a sum of Rs. 2,400 was collected as training fees.

6.2.09. During the year under report 140 Fire Force personnel were awarded cash rewards amounting to Rs. 2,002/– for exhibiting extraordinary courage and saving human lives at considerable risk.

6.3. Home Guards and Civil Defence.

Home Guards :—

6.3.01. The Department was basically a voluntary organisation constituted under the Karnataka Home Guards Act, 1962. It was responsible for organising the people to be self-reliant in the country's hour of need and to serve the community during emergencies due to natural calamities or in other circumstances.

6.3.02. The Department had its headquarters at Bangalore. It was headed by the Commandant General. At the headquarters, he was assisted by one Deputy Commandant General, one Commandant and a few other officers. At the district level, each district was headed by a Commandant.

6.3.03. During the year, Sri M. L. Chandrasekhar functioned as Commandant General, Home Guards and ex-officio Director of Civil Defence and Fire Force till 15.12.1978 and Sri R. Madhav Rau thereafter.

6.3.04. The budget provision of the department for the year 1978-79 was Rs. 52.64 lakhs while expenditure incurred was Rs. 49.27 lakhs.

6.3.05. At the end of the year, there were 199 Home Guards Units functioning in the state. Two new units, one each in Hagaribommanahalli and Bangarpet taluks were opened. Two units, one in Raibag and another at Kaladgi were closed. The total strength of Home Guards was 15,032 during the year, as against 15,961 during 1977-78.

6.3.06. In order to maintain discipline and for efficient working of the force, all the members enrolled in the units were required to undergo basic training in physical training, squad drill, arms drill, crowd control, elementary rescue, fire fighting, etc.

6.3.07. As on 31.3.1979, 1,197 Home Guards completed their training and 3,056 were under training. One annual training camp for 101 Home Guards was held in Dakshina Kannada district.

6.3.08. During the year under report, 42 batches involving 1,174 candidates (who had completed their basic training) were given training by the Central Home Guards and Civil Defence training Institute, Bangalore in various fields. The Institute also gave training to 36 candidates from 21 states/union territories and the M. C. E. F. unit of Delhi in watermanship course, which helps in rescue operations to be undertaken during flood times. Six Station Fire Officers from Andhra Pradesh were deputed to the Institute for training in " Disaster Control ".

6.3.09. To maintain high standards in training, 22 officers and teaching staff were deputed for specialised training conducted in National Institutions at Nagpur, Neemuch and Indore.

6.3.10. During the year under report, Home Guards were deployed on 202 occasions to assist the police in maintenance of law and order. The deployment of Home Guards throughout the state during the year involved 12,000 mandays a month, on an average.

6.3.11. In order to attract more volunteers to join Home Guards and Civil Defence Organisation and to high-light the activities and functions, the Home Guards and Civil Defence participated in exhibitions.

Civil Defence :—

6.3.12. Bangalore City continued as a category II town for the purpose of implementing civil defence measures.

6.3.13. The budget provision during the year was Rs. 6.03 lakhs while expenditure incurred was Rs. 3.31 lakhs.

6.3.14. The combined Central Home Guards and Civil Defence Training Institute, Bangalore, conducted training courses in civil defence service to train Civil Defence Volunteers. During the year, 570 Civil Defence Volunteers were given training.

6.4. Information and Publicity.

6.4.01. The objective of the Department was to give publicity to various developmental activities of government. The department was headed by a Director. During the year under report, Sri R. Ananda Rao, Joint Director, was in additional charge of the duties of the Director.

6.4.02. The financial outlay of the department was Rs. 106.00 lakhs under plan and Rs. 72.00 lakhs under non-plan schemes.

6.4.03. The 'Press and News' section continued to disseminate news to the public about the activities of government through press notes, news items, feature articles, etc. During the year under report, 2,822 press releases in English and 2,742 in Kannada were issued. 216 press conferences were held. As many as 16,800 press clippings regarding public grievances/criticisms were sent to Government.

6.4.04. The English monthly "March of Karnataka", the Kannada monthly "Kannada Vikasa" and the Kannada weekly "Janapada" were brought out. In order to make available the Kannada Weekly, 'Janapada' to all village panchayats, during the year the number of copies printed was increased to 10,000 from 3,500. A supplement 'Employment News' was added to the weekly during the year.

6.4.05. The department brought out six booklets and six folders on various subjects. During 1978-79, one compendium of government orders in respect of amelioration of SC and STs, oldage pension and benefits accruing from SFDA was brought out.

6.4.06. The 'Photo and Film' section produced documentaries on various developmental projects and news reels about various major events and they were exhibited in all cinema theatres in the state and in villages through mobile publicity units. During 1978-79, 150 movie coverages of developmental activities., two documentaries and 13 news reels were produced. Besides, 222 documentary films were received from the Films Division, Government of India, in 16 mm which were screened in rural areas.

6.4.07. 1,800 news photos were released to the press during the year. 1,500 large size photographs were supplied for exhibitions conducted in the state. Large size enlargements were supplied to Government of India for exhibition in other countries.

6.4.08. Classified advertisements of various departments were continued to be released. Advertisements highlighting achievements of government were released to all the newspapers in the state. Advertisements were also released to newspapers outside the State. The total expenditure incurred for display of advertisements was Rs. 43.00 lakhs. Of this Rs. 1.25 lakhs was utilised exclusively for release of advertisement to papers published by editors belonging to SCs and STs.

6.4.09. The State Level Information Centres at Bangalore and Hubli and the Karnataka Information Centre at New Delhi and the District Information Centres continued to disseminate information on the developmental activities and the cultural heritage of the state.

6.4.10. During the year under report, the 'Film Unit' was merged with the Department of Information and Publicity. The Film Unit dealt with grant of subsidy to films produced in the state, film awards and permission for shooting of films in the state. During the year, 32 films were given subsidy amounting to Rs. 39.95 lakhs. Cash awards amounting to Rs. 2.30 lakhs were given to the best four films, best four directors and twelve artists and technicians.

6.4.11. Field publicity through mobile units was also given. Out of 400 film shows conducted every month, 300 were conducted in rural areas and the rest in urban and semi-urban areas. Besides, talks, seminars and symposia were also arranged to give wide publicity.

6.4.12. The 'Songs and Drama Unit' had arranged staging of 37 plays in the state and 6 plays outside the state during the year under report. In addition, 12 plays were arranged for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes.

6.4.13. The 'Rural Broadcasting' section continued to install and maintain community receiving sets in rural areas.

6.4.14. The department also participated in the Congress Exhibition, Bangalore, Dasara Exhibition, Mysore and Industrial Exhibitions at Hassan and Siddaganga.

6.5. Motor Vehicles.

6.5.01. The Motor Vehicles Department was responsible for the administration of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939. The department also administered the following Acts, viz; (1) The Karnataka Motor Vehicles Taxation Act and Rules, 1957, (2) The Karnataka Motor Vehicles (TPG) Act and Rules, 1961 and (3) The Karnataka Contract Carriages (Acquisition) Act, 1976.

6.5.02. The Department was headed by the Commissioner. At the headquarters, he was assisted by the Deputy Commissioner of Transport, Secretary, State Transport Authority, Planning and Development Officer, Headquarters Assistant, Law Officer and a few other officers. For purposes of administration, the state was divided into five regions viz., Bangalore, Belgaum, Gulbarga, Mysore and Shimoga each headed by a Deputy Commissioner for transport. At the district level, the Commissioner was assisted by Regional Transport Officers. During the year under review, Sri M. L. Chandrakeerthi functioned as the Transport Commissioner.

6.5.03. The total revenue and expenditure of the department were Rs. 29.74 crores and Rs. 91.72 lakhs respectively.

6.5.04. The Karnataka State Transport Appellate Tribunal was constituted to hear appeal and revision petitions under section 64 and 64 A of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939. At the beginning of the year, 1,264 cases were pending and 1,307 new cases were received during the year. During the year, 1,343 cases were disposed off leaving a balance of 128 cases at the end of the year.

6.5.05. The State Transport Authority, constituted under Section 44 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1935, continued to consider various subjects relating to road transport in Karnataka and also inter-state matters.

6.5.06. Driving and conductors' licences were issued, after necessary tests by the Inspectors of Motor Vehicles and Regional Transport Officers. As at the end of the year, there were 3,51,182 driving licences and 47,479 conductors' licences in force.

6.5.07. The Regional Transport Officers were the registering authorities for motor vehicles within their regions (districts). Under the provision of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, motor vehicles were registered only when they were found to be mechanically fit and complied with the provisions of the Act. 24,301 motor vehicles of different types were newly registered and 5,625 vehicles were re-registered during the year. 5,586 fitness certificates were newly issued and 39,279 were renewed. The vehicular strength at the end of the year was 3,41,876.

6.5.08. With a view to encourage tourist transport in the state, 157 motor cabs were issued with permits to ply on the inter-state routes in addition to 98 all-India motor cabs and 34 omni buses.

6.5.09.. Under the provision of Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1957, tax was levied on motor vehicles registered and kept for use in the state. The Regional Transport Officers were the taxation authorities in respect of vehicles operating in their respective regions. In order to facilitate the registered owners of Motor Vehicles, a scheme for acceptance of tax in the post offices was introduced in May, 1978, in selected Post Offices of Bangalore, Davanagere, Dharwad, Hubli, Mangalore and Mysore. This measure was welcomed by the public.

6.5.10. The Transport Commissioner was the licencing officer in respect of vehicles owned by the fleet owners having one hundred or more vehicles. There were two such fleet owners in the state viz., the Karnataka State Road Transport Corporation and the Hindusthan Aircraft Limited. The amount of tax collected from the fleet owners during the year was as follows:

Sl. No.	Name	No of vehicles	Amount collected (Rs. in lakhs)
1	Karnataka State Road Transport Corporation	3,873	837.56
2.	Hindustan Aircraft Ltd.,	192	14.89

6.5.11. During the year, an amount of Rs. 14.04 lakhs was paid as compensation to local bodies in lieu of the loss of revenue to them due to taking away their right of levying tax on motor vehicles.

6.5.12. Four flying squads created for the enforcement of the Motor Vehicles Laws, under the control of the Deputy Inspector General of Police, continued to function.

6.6. Police.

6.6.01. The Department was responsible for maintenance of law and order. It was headed by the Inspector General of Police who was assisted by Deputy Inspector General, one Commissioner of Police, Superintendents of Police, Deputy Superintendents and a few other officers at headquarters. Sri Albert Manoraj functioned as the Inspector General of Police during the year. Sri D. Vijayadevaraj Urs functioned as Special Inspector General of Police, Training and CID. Sri C. P. Hartman functioned as the Director of the Forensic Science Laboratory.

6.6.02. The total budget allotment for the department during the year was Rs. 26.35 crores.

6.6.03. The sanctioned strength of the Karnataka State Police Force (excluding Karnataka State Reserve Police)

was 33,530 as at the end of the year. During the year under report, 1982 persons were recruited to the constabulary. Three battalions of the Karnataka State Reserve Police were functioning under the Additional Inspector General, Karnataka State Reserve Police. The sanctioned strength of Karnataka State Reserve Police at the end of the year was 2,826.

6.6.04. A total of 521 wireless stations were working in the state, of which 92 were permanent static stations, 213 temporary static stations, 182 mobile and 34 were teleprinter circuits. Under the scheme of modernisation of police force, wireless equipments worth Rs. 29.12 lakhs were purchased.

6.6.05. During the year under report, 80,136 cognizable offences were reported, recording an increase of 10,821 offences over the previous year. Grave crimes, such as, murder, theft, robbery, house-breaking, etc., numbered 35,913.

6.6.06. As many as 34,906 cases were charge sheeted during the year. 12,074 cases ended in convictions during the year, 44,497 cases were pending trial and 14,865 cases were under investigation at the end of the year. 11,076 cases resulted in acquittals and 5,380 cases were compounded. 48,446 persons were tried and 17,431 were convicted.

6.6.07. During the year under review, value of property lost and recovered was Rs. 491.92 lakhs and Rs. 178.63 lakhs respectively.

6.6.08. During the year, in the Forensic Science Laboratory, a total number of 4,982 cases and 30,307 articles were received, 2,843 cases and 17,905 articles were reported upon and 30 cases and 1,035 articles were returned. 436 photos and 975 photos of printed materials were taken. A sum of Rs. 500/- was collected as fees for furnishing expert opinion to private parties and other agencies. A mobile van equipped with photographic and

scientific equipment was provided to the laboratory for spot study of crime.

6.6.09. During the year 1978, the ' Corps of Detectives ' (COD) took up investigation of 356 cases, of which 83 cases were charge sheeted and 82 cases were under investigation. There were, in all, 688 cases for trial, out of which 10 cases ended in conviction, 55 cases were acquitted, 2 cases were disposed off and 621 cases were pending trial. Besides, the COD also handled important petitions entrusted by Government. During the year 43 such petitions were received by the COD.

6.6.10. The Finger Print Bureau continued to function as an useful adjunct to the department in aiding and guiding the investigating officers in the detection of crimes. At the end of the year, a total of 69,820 finger print slips were received. During the year, 21,421 finger slips were received and 1,534 finger slips were traced down. Rs. 2,738 was collected as fee for imparting expert opinion.

6.6.11. The Civil Rights Enforcement Cell was created, during the year under report, to enforce the provisions of the Civil Rights Act, 1955, to help the weaker sections of the society and to deal with cases of harassment and atrocities on Harijans.

6.6.12. The Supression of Immoral Traffic Act continued to be enforced strictly during the year; 3,580 cases were booked, of which 3,340 cases were convicted.

6.6.13. The ' Dog Squad ' with 20 police dogs continued to function during the year. It assisted in investigating 429 cases and furnished tangible clues in 31 cases.

6.6.14. Control of traffic continued to pose a problem for the police. The traffic police in Bangalore City, the district police and 4 flying squads in the ranges continued to exercise vigil and watch over the traffic rules and regulations and controlling vehicular traffic. Traffic signals at

Cavalry–Cubbon Road junction and Briand Circle–Mysore Road were installed and commissioned.

6.6.15. Dopplar Radar equipment was successfully used in booking over-speeding vehicles. Bangalore City Police was able to detect and book 1,457 cases during 1978. Two wheel mobilisers were secured by the city traffic police on experimental basis and they were used in 'no parking' areas to prevent parking there. Traffic week was observed in Bangalore City and in all the districts from 25.11.1978 to 30.11.1978 to educate road users in all aspects of road safety. During the week, various programmes relating to traffic and road safety were conducted.

6.6.16. The Village Defence Parties continued to function in a large number of villages. Dalapathis were being appointed in accordance with rules. At the end of the year, there were 3,10,845 Village Defence Parties and 9,750 Dalapathis.

6.7. Prisons.

6.7.01. The objective of the Department was to run the Government Jails and Prisons to ensure security of convicts and under trial prisoners. The department was headed by the Inspector General of Prisons. Sri C. S. Mallaiah functioned as Inspector General of Prisons during the year under report.

6.7.02. There were 99 prisons in the state, of which 4 were central prisons, 8 district prisons, 7 district head-quarters' sub-jails, 2 special sub-jails, 1 open-air jail. 75 taluk sub-jails, 1 Borstal school and 1 juvenile jail.

6.7.03. At the end of the year under report, there were 29,392 prisoners. The daily average number of prisoners during the year was 3,727 as against 3,386 during the previous year.

6.7.04. Literacy classes were conducted regularly in major jails by paid teachers. Adult education classes were also conducted. Examinations were held and certificates were distributed. There was a qualified drawing teacher at the Borstal school, Dharwad to teach drawing.

6.7.05. During the year, 301 major and 286 minor offences were committed by prisoners. During the year, 28 prisoners escaped from the jails of whom 16 were recaptured. There were 97 prisoners at large at the end of the year. The average expenditure per head amounted to Rs. 2,317 during the year.

6.7.06. During the year under report, 14,479 under-trial prisoners were admitted bringing the total number of under-trial prisoners to 16,580. Daily average number of under-trial prisoners in all jails during the year was 1,938 as against 1,386 during the previous year. 13,092 prisoners were released and 13 escaped from jail.

6.7.07. For imparting vocational training to the inmates, industries such as carpentry, weaving, tailoring, smithy, carpet making, cane work and leather work were being taught in major jails as a part of reformative measure to facilitate their rehabilitation. The articles manufactured in jails were in good demand from public, government offices, guesthouses, etc. During the year, articles worth Rs. 43.83 lakhs were manufactured.

6.7.08. Vegetables required for jails kitchen were grown in all major and district sub-jails. Besides vegetables, crops like ragi, sugarcane, cotton were also grown.

6.7.09. The open air jail at Koramangala village near Bangalore City was for prisoners who were sentenced for imprisonment for more than 5 years and who hailed from rural areas, the object being of training them in modern methods of agriculture and horticulture. The institution was equipped with modern agricultural equipments and the inmates were given training under the guidance of technical personnel.

6.7.10. During the year under report, 13,640 prisoners were admitted taking the total jail population to 14,786. A total number of 13,879 prisoners were released during the year. The daily average number of prisoners was 934 during the year as against 1,660 during the previous year. Total jail expenditure during 1978-79 was Rs. 20.70 lakhs and average cost of maintenance per convict was Rs. 2,216 during the year.

6.7.11. Literacy classes in Kannada and Hindi were conducted for the benefit of the prisoners. The inmates were allowed to take part both in in-door and out-door games.

6.7.12. In order to enable them to keep in touch with their kith and kin, parole and furlough facilities were made available to the convicts. During the year, 18 prisoners availed parole and 86 availed furlough facilities.

6.8. Tourism.

6.8.01. Karnataka has great tourist potential and can offer varied attractions. The main objective of the Department of Tourism was promotion of tourism in the state by providing tourist houses and canteen, by recommending cases of car operators, travel agents, Airline offices and hoteliers for recognition by government, by imparting tourist information and by publishing inexpensive literature for the distribution, etc.

6.8.02. The Director was the head of the department assisted by a Deputy Director, three tourist officers at head quarters and one Tourist Information Officer at Panaji. There were 7 to 8 tourist reception counters at Bangalore Airport, Bangalore City Railway Station, Mysore, Mercara, Hassan, Hospet and Basavakalyan.

6.8.03. The budget allocation for the department during the year was Rs. 11.00 lakhs under plan and Rs. 12.00 lakhs under non-plan.

6.8.04. The following were the achievements of the department during the year under report:

(i) The construction of Tourist Cottages at Belur and Halebid were completed and action was taken to commission them for service early.

(ii) The construction works were initiated in respect of (a) Motel at Srirangapatna, (b) Tourist lodge at Dandeli, (c) Tourist home at Gokarna and (d) additional facilities to Tourist Canteen at Somanathapura.

(iii) The department, as a part of the publicity programme, participated, in Congress Exhibition, Bangalore, Dasara Industrial and Cultural Exhibition, Mysore and All India Tourist Trade fair at Madras during 1978. It also participated in the exhibition organised by the International Tourism Council at Bombay from 5th to 13th January, 1979.

(iv) The department had employed a good number of graduates and post-graduates on a stipend of Rs. 150/- p m. and posted to work in different places of tourist interest.

(v) The department extended co-operation for conduct of National and International conferences in Karnataka. During the year, three such conferences were held at Bangalore. They were: (a) The World Tourism Conference, Bangalore, (b) The 27th Annual Convention of the TAAI at Hotel Ashoka, Bangalore and (c) The Indian Road Congress at Bangalore.

(vi) The department also extended hospitality to a French Television Team, consisting of six members led by Mr. Frederic Rossiff, which visited Karnataka during December, 1978 to produce a coloured documentary on Karnataka. Similarly, it extended hospitality to a delegation of the Society of American Travel Writers who visited Karnataka as a part of their post conventional tour and visited many places in the state.

CHAPTER-7

DEPARTMENTS UNDER THE REVENUE SECRETARIAT

7.1. Religious and Charitable Endowments.

7.1.01. The Department continued to administer the following Acts :

(i) the Mysore Religious and Charitable Institutions' Act, 1927 (in old Mysore area only),

(ii) the Hindu Religious and Charitable Institutions' Act, 1951 (in old Madras area only),

(iii) the Bombay Public Institute Act, 1950 (in old Bombay area only),

(iv) the Hyderabad Endowment Regulations (in old Hyderabad area only) and

(v) the Coorg Temple Funds Management Act, 1956 (in Coorg only).

7.1.02. Sri H. Jayarama Rao continued as Commissioner and Head of the Department upto 31.10.1978 and thereafter Shri M. G. Paramashivaiah functioned as such till the end of the year under report.

7.1.03. The Mysore Religious and Charitable Institutions' Act was in force in all the nine Districts of old Mysore area which covered a total number of 14,973 muzarai institutions.

7.1.04. During the year under report, the following institutions, outside the State of Karnataka, were continued to be maintained for the benefit of pilgrims from Karnataka who visited these places.

(i) Karnataka State Choultry at Tirupathi :—

This was maintained by Karnataka Government by providing grants as per sanctioned scale. Similarly, the Kalyana Mantaps at Tirumala and Tiruchanur also continued to function. The total receipts and expenditure were Rs. 3.61 lakhs and 3.65 lakhs respectively.

(ii) Karnataka State Choultry, Varanasi :—

The receipts and expenditure were Rs. 14,183 and Rs. 17,899 respectively.

(iii) Karnataka State Choultry, Srisailam :—

The receipts and expenditure were Rs. 27,583 and Rs. 21,315 respectively.

7.1.05. There were two educational institutions viz., the Samskrita College, Melkote and the Agama section in Maharaja's Samskrita College, Mysore under the control of this department. An Agama section continued to function in the Commissioner's Office for giving necessary guidance in the performance of sastras in temples.

7.1.06. The Bombay Public Trust Act, 1950 was in force in Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwad and Uttara Kannada districts of ex-Bombay area. During the year, 43 trusts were registered, bringing the total number of trusts registered to 10,403 as at the end of the year. The income and expenditure for the year were Rs. 3.19 lakhs and Rs. 2.73 lakhs respectively.

7.1.07. The Coorg Temple Funds Management Act, 1956 was in force in Kodagu district. The Committee constituted by the government headed by the Deputy Commissioner and with 3 official and 9 non-official members, continued to manage the affairs of seven temples referred to in the schedule to the Act. The total receipts and expenditure during the year were Rs. 1.48 lakhs and Rs. 1.56 lakhs respectively.

7.1.08. The administration of the temples in Bidar, Gulbarga and Raichur districts continued to be governed by the Hyderabad Endowment Regulations. The total number of registered institutions was 6,801.

7.1.09. The Madras Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowment Act, 1951 was in force in Bellary and Dakshina Kannada districts and in Kollegal taluk of Mysore district. There were 1,086 institutions.

7.1.10. A sum of Rs. 15.00 lakhs was provided in the budget for repairs and renovations of these institutions, out of which a sum of Rs. 14.90 lakhs was granted to 89 institutions.

7.2. Registration and Stamps.

7.2.01. The department of Registration and Stamps continued to administer the following Acts during the year under report, viz., (i) the Indian Registration Act, 1908, (ii) the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, (iii) the Karnataka Stamp Act 1957, (iv) the Karnataka Court Fees and Suits Valuation Act, 1958, (v) the Indian Partnership Act, 1932 and (vi) the Karnataka Societies Registration Act, 1960.

7.2.02. The Inspector General of Registration and Commissioner of Stamps was the head of the department. The Director of Survey, Settlement and Land Records was the ex-officio Inspector General of Registration and Stamps. At the headquarters, he was assisted by two Head Quarters Assistants. There were 19 District Registry Offices and 196 Sub-registry Offices in the state. The Deputy Commissioners of districts were responsible for administration at the district level. The Sub-registrars continued to function as Registrars of Marriages also.

7.2.03. The following officers functioned as the Inspector General of Registration and Commissioner of Stamps during the year.

(i) Sri R. Thippoji Rao from 1.4.1978 to 30.4.1978,
(ii) Sri S. Dorai Raju from 1.5.1978 to 23.10.1978 and
(iii) Sri T. J. Ramakrishna from 23.10.78 to 31.3.79.

Registration :—

7.2.04. The total revenue and expenditure of the department during the year were Rs. 247.06 lakhs and Rs. 77.24 lakhs respectively.

7.2.05. The total number of documents registered during the year was 3,77,845 and the aggregate value of all transactions was Rs. 220.20 crores.

Stamps :—

7.2.06. The revenue realised during the year was Rs. 1,544.06 lakhs and the expenditure Rs. 67.63 lakhs. The stamp duty foregone during the year was Rs. 142.99 lakhs. The registration fee foregone during the year was Rs. 46.17 lakhs.

7.2.07. The total number of applications received for registration of documents under the Indian Partnership Act was 3,498. 820 applications were received for copies and searches. The total revenue receipts during the year, on this account, was Rs. 13,250.

7.2.08. 1,779 societies were registered during the year and the revenue realised was Rs. 71,183.

7.3. Revenue—Bangalore Division.

7.3.01. This Division consisted of five districts, viz., Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur, Chitradurga and Shimoga. The Divisional Commissioner was the head of the division. He

was assisted by Deputy Commissioners at the district level, Assistant Commissioners at the sub-divisional level and Tahsildars at the taluk level.

Crop inspection was done regularly by all the revenue officers including the Village Accountants and Revenue Inspectors. Crop cutting experiments were also conducted by the revenue officers in the division as prescribed under the Karnataka Land Revenue Rules, 1966. The seasonal conditions were normal but the crops under irrigated areas and tank achkats failed mostly. There was no scarcity of food, fodder and drinking water. However, 23 relief works at a total cost of Rs. 1.08 lakhs were taken up in Chitradurga district. Similarly, deepening of drinking water wells was taken up in Kolar district on account of which an expenditure of Rs. 0.62 lakh was incurred. The condition of the cattle was generally good. No epidemic diseases were reported. There was no immigration or emigration. Natural calamities, like, fire, floods and hail-storms, etc., resulted in a loss of property worth Rs. 7.62 lakhs. There were no salt pans in the division.

7.3.02. The annual Jamabandy was conducted by the revenue officers as per scale prescribed and reports were sent to government. Out of 12,300 hectares of government land available for agricultural purposes, 6,036 hectares were disposed off under the Land Grant Rules. The extent available for agricultural purposes under Date Reserve Lands was 18,751 hectares, but no disposals were made during the year. Similarly, out of 21,085 hectares of available assessed waste land, 323 hectares were granted for agricultural purposes. The area benefitted by the irrigation projects was 1,28,373 hectares. The total area bunded under soil conservation scheme in Bangalore, Chitradurga and Kolar districts was 8,251 hectares and the number of beneficiaries was 1,298. The total area of gomal land available in Tumkur, Chitradurga, Kolar and Shimoga districts was 4.66,209 hectares.

7.3.03. The demand, collection and balance of different government dues for the division during the year under report were as under :

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl No	Nature of government dues	Demand	Collection	Balance	Remarks
1.	Land Revenue	71 90	26.51	45.39	Information relates to one district only *i.e.*, Tumkur.
2.	Water rate	430.05	156.24	273.81	Information relates to four districts (*i e.*, except Bangalore dist.)
3.	Betterment levy	64.62	9.17	55.45	Information relates to two districts (*i.e.* Chitradurga and Kolar districts)
4.	Maintenance cess	69.40	14 71	54.68	Information relates to all the five districts.
5.	R. R. Fees	1 82	1.09	0.73	Information relates to three districts only (*i.e.* Bangalore, Tumkur & Shimoga districts)
6.	Mutation fees	2.94	2 28	0.66	—do—

7.3.04. Land revenue remission during the year under report amounted to Rs. 8.97 lakhs for the three districts, viz ; Chitradurga, Kolar and Shimoga. The payment of Miras was discontinued consequent to the introduction of the Inam Abolition Act, 1961. There were 51,163 mutation entries in Bangalore and Chitradurga districts, of which 32,320 were disposed off leaving a balance of 18,843 entries. Similarly, there were 12,334 R. R. entries in Bangalore district, of which 8,334 were disposed off leaving a balance of 4,000 entries. The number of takarar taktha cases pending disposal in Tumkur and Chitradurga districts was 11,045, of which 6,915 were disposed off leaving a balance of 4,130 cases. 2,255 tenancy cases were disposed off in Tumkur district involving an extent of 2,328 hectares.

7.3.05. A total of 1,44,953 receipt patta books were distributed during the year. The number of boundary marks inspected by the revenue officers in Chitradurga, Shimoga and Tumkur districts was 89,460. There was no fresh revision of survey in any part of the division during the year under report. The area of land involved under Phodi work in Bangalore, Chitradurga, Kolar and Shimoga districts was 4,016 hectares, 8,770 hectares, 9,184 hectares and 12,582 hectares respectively, during the year under report.

7.4. Revenue—Belgaum Division.

7.4.01. This Division consisted of four districts, viz., Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwad and Uttara Kannada, with 14 sub-divisions and 49 taluks in all. The Divisional Commissioner was the head of the division. He was assisted by Deputy Commissioners at the district level, Assistant Commissioners at the sub-divisional level and Tahsildars at the taluk level.

7.4.02. Due to scanty rains, about 70 villages in Belgaum district three talukas in Bijapur and 134 villages Dharwad districts were affected by scarcity conditions. Relief works were undertaken both in Belgaum and Bijapur districts. In Dharwad district, collection of land revenue from the affected villages was suspended. There were no such distress conditions in Uttara Kannada district.

7.4.03. The conditions of cattle and supply of fodder were satisfactory. Timely preventive and remedial measures were taken against the spread of epidemics.

7.4.04. The annual jamabandi was conducted in all the districts according to the programme chalked out. No takavi loans were distributed during the year. However, out of Rs. 368.00 lakhs of takavi dues, an amount of Rs. 127.00 lakhs was collected. Out of Rs. 121.00 lakhs of bunding dues, Rs. 11.00 lakhs were collected. Out of

Rs. 169.00 lakhs of water rate dues, Rs. 51.00 lakhs were collected. Similarly, out of Rs. 92.00 lakhs of betterment levy, only Rs. 8.00 lakhs were collected. Out of Rs. 54.00 of maintenance cess, only Rs. 10.00 lakhs were collected. No coercive measures were adopted for recovery of the above dues in question in the division. Out of Rs. 148.11 lakhs of land revenue dues, Rs. 132.83 lakhs were collected leaving a balance of Rs. 15.28 lakhs.

7.4.05. No revision of survey settlement was taken up during the year in the division. The boundary marks were inspected by the touring staff of the Revenue Department in all the districts of division except in Belgaum district. The receipt 'Patta Books' were issued to all the khatedars in the division.

7.4.06. There were no salt pans in the division. There were 1,07,325 mutation entries of which 94,131 were disposed of. Out of a total number of 2,439 takarar takta cases pending disposal, 1,364 case were disposed of. Out of 7,349 phodi cases, 4,772 cases were disposed of.

7.4.07. 5,402 houses were constructed under the people's housing scheme at a total cost of Rs. 230.24 lakhs. Similarly, 11,689 house sites were distributed at a cost of Rs. 33.56 lakhs.

7.5 Revenue—Gulbarga Division.

7.5.01. The Division consisted of four districts viz., Bellary, Bidar, Gulbarga and Raichur with 9 sub-divisions and 32 taluks. The Divisional Commissioner was the head of the division. He was assisted by Deputy Commissioners at district level, Assistant Commissioners at the sub-divisional level and Tahsildars at the taluk level. Shri T. J. Ramakrishna continued to hold the charge of the division upto 20.5.1978 and thereafter Sri S. Santhi functioned as Divisional Commissioner till the end of the year.

7.5.02. The seasonal conditions were good in all the districts of the Division, except in Raichur where departmental works under soil conservation, P.W.D. Roads and Minor Irrigation, afforestation and other relief works were taken up. Also, special measures were taken to ameliorate the conditions of agriculturists in this district. There were no cases of mortality of cattle due to epedemics, except in a few villages of Harapanahally taluk, Bellary district where the veterinary authorities took immediate preventive steps. There was no scarcity of drinking water in the division except in a few villages in Raichur district where necessary measures were taken to supply drinking water through P.W.D. lorries.

7.5.03. The annual jamabandi was partly completed in all the districts of the division. However, action was taken to complete the jamabandi work urgently.

7.5.04. There was no immigration or emigration in any of the districts of the division except in Gulbarga district where there was both immigration and emigration to some extent mainly for seeking employment in the canal works, etc. There were 2,241 cases of natural calamities involving loss of property, loss of human life and cattle. Relief to an extent of Rs. 11.86 lakhs was provided.

7.5.05. The demand and collection of betterment levy, water rate and maintenance cess in the division for the year under report were as follows :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Item	Demand	Collection
(i) Betterment levy	234.59	66.12
(ii) Water rate	205.87	140.62
(iii) Maintenance cess	31.84	14.11

Coercive measures were avoided for recovery of the dues except in respect of chronic cases.

7.5.06. There was a revenue receipt of Rs. 431.38 lakhs both in Kharif and Rabi kists. The receipt patta books were distributed among all the khatedars in Bidar and Gulbarga districts and partly in Bellary (4,679 books) and in Raichur (1,66,328 books) districts. Out of 38,447 mutation cases, 28,658 cases were disposed of.

7.5.07. The periodical inspection of boundary marks was conducted by the touring staff of the Revenue Department in all the districts of the division.

7.5.08. There were no salt pans in the division.

7.5.09. There were 2,81,190 hectares of gomal land in the division and its condition was good. There were 8,665 takarar–takhta cases for disposal in the year and all of them were disposed off leaving only the last year's balance of 33 cases in Gulbarga district.

7.5.10. There were no cases of remission and suspension of land revenue during the year in any of the districts of the division.

7.6. Revenue—Mysore Division.

7.6.01. Mysore Division consisted of six districts, namely, Chikmagalur, Dakshina Kannada, Hassan, Kodagu, Mandya and Mysore with 13 sub-divisions and 44 taluks. The Divisional Commissioner, was the head of the division. He was assisted by Deputy Commissioners at the district level, Assistant Commissioners at the sub-divisional level and Tahsildars at the taluk level.

7.6.02. Shri Jayakumar Anagol continued to function as Divisional Commissioner throughout the year under report.

7.6.03. The seasonal conditions were satisfactory through out the division, but some crop damages were

reported from Koppa, Sringeri, N. R. Pura and Mudigere taluks in Chikmagalur district due to heavy rains and floods. For relief works, a sum of Rs. 8.75 lakhs was spent during the year under report. There was cattle mortality due to epidemics in Mandya and Dakshina Kannada districts. Hence effective measures were taken by the Animal Husbandry Department to combat these epidemic diseases.

7.6.04. Huzur Jamabandi was conducted in all the taluks of the division. Out of Rs. 57.63 lakhs of takavi dues Rs. 10.82 lakhs were collected. Out of Rs. 5.01 lakhs of water rate dues, Rs. 2.21 lakhs were collected. Out of Rs. 8.83 lakhs of surcharge dues, only Rs. 0.68 lakh were collected. Of the revenue demand of Rs. 708.55 lakhs, a sum of Rs. 304.90 lakhs was collected. Out of Rs. 41.20 lakhs of land improvement loan, a sum of Rs. 8.11 lakhs was collected during the year under report. In the cases of chronic defaulters, coercive measures were adopted for recovery of arrears.

7.6.05. There was no unusual emigration or immigration of people in search of food except in seasons when labourers moved to coffee estates of Hassan and Kodagu districts.

7.6.06. There were some accidental fires in Mandya, Mysore, Hassan and Chikmagalur districts involving loss of property, loss of human life and cattle. The value of property lost was about Rs. 6.01 lakhs and relief to an extent of Rs. 2.65 lakhs was provided to the victims.

There were no salt pans in any of the districts in the division.

7.6.07. The receipt Patta Books were issued to 4,57,078 khatedars as against the total of 6,06,271 khatedars in the districts of Mysore, Mandya and Dakshina Kannada.

7.6.08. 4,378 boundary marks were inspected by the touring officers like Tahsildars, Revenue Inspectors etc., in the division.

7.6.09. No revision of survey settlement was taken up in the division during the year under report.

7.6.10. There were 1,39,276 mutation cases, of which 1,09,999 were disposed off during the year under report. There were 49,209 takrar–taktha cases and out of them 34.979 were disposed off during the year, leaving a balance of 14,230 cases. Mutation fees of Rs. 3.02 lakhs and R. R. Fees of Rs. 1.64 lakhs were collected as against the total demand of Rs. 7.54 lakhs and Rs. 2.97 lakhs respectively.

7.6.11. Out of 2,73,505 tenancy cases, 1,36,261 were disposed off during the year, leaving a balance of 1,37,244.

7.6.12. During the year 120.61 hectares of land were alienated and the fee realised amounted to Rs. 11,564.34.

7.7. Survey, Settlement and Land Records.

7.7.01. The Department was headed by the Director of Survey Settlement and Land Records. The following officers held the post of the Director during the year under report.

(i) Sri R. Thippoji Rao from 1.4.1978 to 30.4.1978,
(ii) Sri S. Dorairaju from 1.5.1978 to 23.10.1978 and
(iii) Sri T. J. Ramakrishna from 24.10.1978 to 31.3.79.

7.7.02. At the state level, the Director was assisted by Technical Assistants and Headquarters Assistant in technical and administrative matters respectively. At the divisional level, co-terminus with the revenue divisions, the Director was assisted by four Joint Directors of Land Records with head quarters at Bangalore, Belgaum, Gulbarga and Mysore. The Joint Directors continued to assist the respective

Deputy and Divisional Commissioners in technical matters like maintenance of land records, record of rights, etc. The Joint Directors of Land Records also continued to function as appellate authorities under the Karnataka Land Revenue Act, 1964 in respect of orders passed by the subordinate officers working under their control.

7.7.03. The expenditure incurred by the department during the year was Rs. 254.15 lakhs whereas the amount realised from sale of maps and fee for copying were Rs. 0.58 lakh and Rs. 1.52 lakhs respectively. Similarly, a sum of Rs. 0.17 lakhs towards sanad fee and Rs. 0.21 lakh towards hissa survey fees were recovered during the year under report.

7.7.04. During the year, 1,14,163 blocks and 79,915 hissas were checked up and 91,184 blocks and 46,342 hissas were measured. 3,382 land grant cases involving 1,05,042 hectares of land were disposed off. 22,559 cases of encroachments on government lands involving 12,090 hectares were detected and records sent to the Revenue Departrment for further action. Similarly, 3,996 cases of unauthorised cultivation of government lands involving 8,750 hectares were detected and records sent to the Revenue Department for further action.

7.7.05. In addition, the following items of work were also attended to by the staff of the department during the year.

(i) Writing of " Akarband " of 67 villages in Mysore Division in respect of plantation and bifurcation of garden lands was completed.

(ii) Hissa survey work in respect of 2 villages in Bangalore Division and 2 villages in Mysore Division was completed.

(ii) Interstate boundary verifications between Karnataka and Kerala and Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh were

continued. A total of 289 stations in the Karnataka–Kerala region and in the Karnataka–Andhra Pradesh region were covered. The verification of 25 Kms. of boundary involving 8 villages in Bellary District was completed.

(iv) Preparation of one more copy of "Village Atlas" was taken up and during the year the atlas was completed in respect of 3,857 villages in four districts involving 6,73,038 hissas.

(v) City survey work was continued in Bangalore, K.G.F., Davanagere, Mysore and Belgaum cities.

7.7.06. The Survey Settlement Training Institute at Mysore continued to impart training to probationary officers and organise refresher courses to the inservice personnel of the department. During the year under report nine I.A.S. probationers, 36 K.A.S. Class II probationers, 9 Supervisors, 4 Head Clerks, 9 First Division Clerks, 56 First Division Surveyors and 3 Mappers were trained in these courses.

CHAPTER-8

DEPARTMENTS UNDER AGRICULTURE AND ANIMAL HUSBANDRY SECRETARIAT

8.1. Agriculture.

8.1.01. The major objectives of the Department of Agriculture are to: (1) conserve and develop agricultural resources of the state, mainly land, and (2) improve productivity of agriculture. These are sought to be achieved through programmes of (a) soil and water conversation; (b) land development including land shaping and reclamation and (c) extension of modern cultivation practices through (i) farmer education, training and demonstration and (ii) ensuring timely supplies of essential inputs viz., improved varieties of seeds and fertilizers.

8.1.02. To achieve these objectives successfully, the department has been given powers under the following Acts viz.:

(a) The Karnataka Land Improvement Act, 1961.

(b) The Seed Act.

(c) The Karnataka Insecticides Act.

(d) The Karnataka Agricultural Pests and Diseases Act, 1968.

(e) The Cotton Transport Act, 1923.

(f) The Cotton Control Act.

(g) The Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act.

8.1.03. The headquarters of the department is located at Bangalore. It has an organisation extending down to the village level. It has six divisional offices each headed by a Joint Director, 19 District Agricultural Offices each headed by a Deputy Director and a number of sub-divisional offices each headed by an Assistant Director. The lowest functionary at the village level is the Agricultural Assistant/

Field Assistant. In addition, a number of officers in the cadre of Joint Directors, Deputy Directors, Assistant Directors etc., with subject jurisdiction/subject specialists function at state/division/district/ taluka levels. The most important organisational development during the year was the introduction of the " Agricultural Extension Project " in five districts of the State viz., Bijapur, Dharwad, Gulbarga, Raichur and Mysore. The object was to provide reinforced/intensive agricultural extension according to the pattern known as " Bennor's method ".

8.1.04. During the year,, Dr. R. Dwarakinath functioned as the Director of Agriculture.

8.1.05. The department had a total sanctioned strength of 16,902 posts of which 2,066 posts, or 12.2 % were vacant. The vacancy position was some what high in technical cadres, like, Assistant Directors, 51.4 % (130 / 253), Agricultural Officers 21.2% (81/383), Assistant Agricultural Officers 16.1 % (348/2165) and Agricultural Assistants/ Field Assistants, 12.8 % (1043 / 8154). Category-wise details are given below :

Staff position as on 31-3-1979.

(No.)

	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	All categories
Sanctioned	367	405	12,779	3,351	16,902
Vacant	131	90	1,693	152	2,066

8.1.06. In addition to the normal programmes, the department operated 108 schemes (non-plan, state-plan, central sector/centrally sponsored schemes all put together). The department had a budget allotment of Rs. 20.12 crores for the year 1978-79 (including grants to the University of Agricultural Sciences) and the actual expenditure was Rs. 15.34 crores, or 76.2 % of the allotment. Details of

allotment and expenditure during 1978-79 according to Plan and non-Plan programmes are shown below:

Allotment and Expenditure, 1978-79

(Rs. in lakhs)

Programmes	Non plan	State plan	entrally sponsored/ central sector	All
1	2	3	4	5
1. Agriculture :				
(a) Allotment	388.95	221.75	459.70	1,070.40
(b) Expenditure	352.85	185.00	185.20	723.05
2. Soil and Water conservation :				
(a) Allotment	115.00	382.00	73.00	570.00
(b) Expenditure	116.73	294.00	48.35	459.08
3. Area Development :				
(a) Allotment	—	—	41.26	41.26
(b) Expenditure	—	—	26.70	26.70
4. University of Agricultural Sciences :				
(a) Allotment	330.00	—	—	330.00
(b) Expenditure	325.00	—	—	325.00
All Programmes :				
(a) Allotment	833.95	603.75	573.96	2,011.66
(b) Expenditure	794.58	479.00	260.25	1,533.83

8.1.07. The major activities of the department during the year consisted of:

(1) soil conservation, (2) land shaping, (3) soil survey, (4) intensive extension work for development of the major crops of the state, viz., (a) cereals – rice, wheat, jowar, bajra and maize, (b) pulses, (c) oil-seeds – groundnut and sunflower, (d) cotton, (e) sugarcane and (f) tobacco, (5) seed production and multiplication, (6) ensuring the availability of seeds, fertilisers and plant protection services (7) agricultural education and training including information services, (8) adaptive research and other studies, and (9) special programmes such as integrated dry land agricultural development, multiple cropping project, farm

management studies, etc., Major achievements under these activities are high-lighted in the paragraphs to follow:

Soil conservation

8.1.08. About 50 lakh hectares require soil conservation measures mainly in the northern dry tracts of the state. A massive programme of soil conservation has been in operation in the state. Soil conservation work, mainly contour bunding, is taken up under the schemes of (i) soil conservation on water-shed basis, (ii) World Food and Care Programmes, (iii) Drought Prone Area Programme (iv) Western Ghats Development, (v) Employment Affirmation Scheme and (vi) River valleys. During the year 1978-79, an extent of 1.12 lakh hectares was bunded bringing the cumulative total of area bunded to 26.41 lakh hectares at the end of the year as detailed below:

Soil conservation: targets and achievements, 1978-79.

(in '000 hectares)

Programme	Target		Achievement during the year		Cumulative total	
	New bunding	Spillover works	New bunding	Spillover works	of bunding	of spillover works
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Water shed basis	—	—	64	305	2593	2236
2. (a) World Food Programme	N.A.	N.A	6	—	6	—
(b) CARE	N.A.	N A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
3. DP AP	48	153	30	123	30	123
4. Western Ghat	1	—	2	—	2	—
5. Employment Affirmation scheme	N.A.	—	*	—	—	—
6. River valleys	12	16	10	14	10	14
All schemes	61	169	112	442	2641	2373

* just 130 hectares.

Land Shaping.

8.1.09. Land shaping work is mainly carried out in command areas of major and medium irrigation projects in order to facilitate smooth and efficient irrigation. During the year 1978-79, about 21,000 hectares were developed, bringing the cumulative total to 5.57 lakh hectares at the end of the year. Project-wise extent of areas developed are shown below:

Land Development – areas developed: 1978-79

(in '000 hectares)

Name of the Project	Potential created upto June 1978	Area developed		Total
		since inception (as at the end of last year)	During 1978-79	
1	2	3	4	5
1. Tungabhadra	317	229	8	237
2. Ghataprabha	141	76	2	78
3. Malaprabha	86	55	10	65
4. Cauvery Basin	82	78	1	79
5. Bhadra	98	98	—	98
6. Upper Krishna	3	—	—	—
Total	727	536	21	557

Soil Survey.

8.1.10. Soil surveys are being carried out to assess the land resources and determine land capabilities for crop production. Soil surveys and repeat surveys are also being carried out in command areas of irrigation projects to determine irrigability of lands and effects of continued irrigation on soils. During the year 1978-79, an extent of 4.29 lakh hectares was surveyed. Soil survey reports covering an extent of 75,000 hectares were issued. In addition, the soil survey unit at Dharwad brought out 21 reconnaissance soil

survey reports and 4 detailed soil survey reports. Target and achievements during 1978-79 under different soil survey programmes are given below :

Soil Survey : target and achievements, 1978-79

(in '000 hectares)

Item	Target		Achievement	
	DSS	RSS	DSS	RSS
1	2	3	4	5
1. Soil survey Organisation, Bangalore	56	—	52	46
2. Soil Survey, Unit, Dharwad	—	200	3	178
3. Upper Krishna Project, Krishnapur				
(a) Pre-irrigation soil survey	107	—	116	—
(b) Murrum iso-bar survey	32	—	33	—
4. Netravathi*/ Harangi Project, Mysore	—	—	—	—
Total	195	200	204	224

* Staff was posted towards the end of the year.

D. S. S. — Detailed Soil Survey.

R. S. S. — Reconnaissance Soil Survey.

Training.

8.1.11. Rural Development Training Centres (RDTCs) were functioning at Bagalkot, Dharwad, Gangavathi, Kudige and Mandya. The Rural Development Training Centres provide pre-service training to Agricultural Assistants. In addition, in-service training programmes and other training courses are also being conducted. During the year 1978-79, five pre-service training courses for Agricultural Assistants were conducted (18 months' duration) as programmed and 459 persons were trained as against the targeted number of 500. Also, 20 refresher courses (of 2 months' duration) were conducted as scheduled in which 396 Agricultural Assistants were trained as against the target of 600. In addition, 385 courses were held as against 259 number planned, under which 9,766 officials were trained as against the targeted number of 8,780. These courses varied in

duration from one day to thirty days and covered Primary School teachers, Balwadi teachers, Extension Officers, Co-operation, Agricultural Assistants, ANMs, Mid-wives, Youth Club Members, farm-men and women etc.

8.1.12. At the end of the year, 8 Farmers' Training and Education Centres (FTCs') were functioning of which one was run by the University of Agricultural Sciences. The FTCs were functioning at (1) Arabhavi (Belgaum), (2) Babbur (Chitradurga), (3) Bhadravathi (Shimoga), (4) Chikkanahalli (Tumkur), (5) Gangavathi (Raichur), (6) Hebbal (Bangalore), (7) Jamakhandi (Bijapur) and (8) Kudige (Kodagu). The objective of the Farmer's Training Centres is to create a corps of progressive farmers through technical and practical training in modern farming and subsidiary activities. In addition, short-courses are also held for farmers. During 1978-79, 2,100 farm-men and 1,629 farm-women were provided specialised institutional courses in improved farm technology. In addition, 14,560 farm-men and 11,105 farm-women were trained in production-cum-demonstration camps. Besides, 430 conveners of 'Charcha-mandals' were provided specialised institutional training.

8.1.13. The Department was also running 13 Agricultural Schools. These schools provided a 10 month training course for farmer's sons. The schools were functioning at (1) Arabhavi (Belgaum), (2) Arakalgud (Hassan), (3) Chikkanahalli (Tumkur) (4) Devihosur (Dharwad) (5) Dhadesugur (Raichur) (6) Kagathi (Kolar) (7) Kampli (Bellary) (8) Kobbanur (Gulbarga) (9) Kumta (Uttara Kannada) (10) Malagi (Uttara Kannada), (11) Nugu (Mysore) (12) R. K. Shala (near Anekal) (Bangalore) and (13) Somanahalli (Mandya). Two more schools at Kondajji (Chitradurga) and Dyavanagi (Shimoga were sanctioned, but were yet to start functioning. The intake capacity of each of these schools was 50. As against the combined capacity of 650, 513 persons were admitted during 1978-79 of whom 488 completed the training.

8.1.14. In the Indo-Japanese Agricultural Extension Training Centres functioning at Belthangady, Kumta and Mandya, various training courses such as advanced rice cultivation techniques, power-tiller operations and refresher courses were held. In these three centres, 81 courses were held during 1978-79 as against 76 courses planned and 1,461 persons were trained against 1,825 planned.

8.1.15. The department also runs a Minor Irrigation and Water Use Training Centre at Dharwad, for training Assistant Agricultural Officers / Agricultural Extension Officers/Agricultural Assistants / Field Assistants and farmers in modern soil and water management techniques, particularly with reference to irrigation in Malaprabha and Ghatprabha Command areas.

8.1.16. The department was also providing a good network of farmers' advisory and information service through the Farm Information Unit at the Headquarters and Information Units at Mandya, Dharwad and Raichur. The Unit at the head-quarters prepared and published 12 pamphlets, 8 booklets and 5 posters on various crops for distribution to farmers. The hand book on " Package of Practices 1978 " was also finalised and published. In addition 373 press releases were issued from time to time. Radio programmes, under the caption " Raitharige Salahe ", of five minutes duration were issued every morning. The other units conducted a number of film shows, exhibition of slides and film scripts and issued press releases and tips to farmers over local radio stations, etc.

8.1.17. Details of work done by the film units are indicated in the table given below :

Sl. No.	Item	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4
1.	Film shows	120	174
2.	Slides and Film strips	120	174
3.	Tips to All India Radio	Daily	Daily
4.	Flash cards	10	11
5.	Preparation of slides	8	9

1	2	3	4
6.	Monthly News letter	12	12
7.	Leaflets	20	28
8.	Success Stories	4	5
9.	Preparation of posters	20	21
10.	Press conferences	3	3

8.1.18. One of the major functions of the department lies in the realm of seed production and distribution. The department is responsible for production of foundation seeds, hybrid seeds, multiplication and distribution of improved seeds, seed processing, seed testing and seed certification.

8.1.19. During 1978-79, 62 seed farms with a combined area of 1,247 hectares were in existence in different parts of the state. These farms, in addition to producing foundation and hybrid seeds, would also serve as demonstration centres. A number of development activities for strengthning and improving these farms were taken up. The total expenses on these farms was Rs. 47.66 lakhs as against the combined receipts of Rs. 56.18 lakhs.

8.1.20. The breeder seeds are supplied by the University of Agricultural Sciences and the production of foundation seeds is done in the seed farms. The foundation seeds produced on the farms are processed at the seed processing units and tested, before sale, for germination at seed testing laboratories. These tested foundation seeds are then supplied to the registered seed growers. During 1978-79 a total of 8,730 quintals of foundation seeds of different improved varieties of major crops were produced as against the target of 11,230 quintals. Crop-wise break-up is shown below :

Production of Foundation Seeds, 1978-79.

(in quintals)

Crop	Target	Achievement
1	2	3
Paddy	1,381	5,182
Ragi	188	1,828

1	2	3
K. Jowar	222	238
R. Jowar	253	746
Wheat	213	494
Other Millets	133	173
Pulses	2,907	465
Safflower	123	112
Groundnut	3,112	1 644
Sunflower	30	252
Castor	—	22

8.1.21. The programme of multiplication and distribution of improved variety of seeds has been in operation in the state since 1956-57. The improved seeds are produced in three stages viz., breeden seeds, foundation seeds and registered seeds; the last cited being produced by Registered Seed Growers. Renewal of seeds by cultivators once in 4 years is necessary to maintain purity of strains. As such, one-fourth of the hectarge will have to be provided with fresh seeds every year. During the year 1978-79, the total quantity of improved seeds distributed amounted to 59.573 tonnes, covering an extent of 24.90 lakh hectares as against the target of 25.00 lakh hectares. Crop-wise targets and achievements relating to distribution of seeds and area covered during 1978-79 are detailed below :—

Distribution of improved variety seeds and area covered, 1978-79.

(Area in '000 hectares, Seeds in '000 quintals)

Name of the crop	Targeted area	Area covered	Seed required	Seed distributed
1	2	3	4	5
1. Rice	600	642	300	321
2. H. Jowar	700	526	54	40
3. H. Maize	200	206	29	29
4. H Bajra	170	195	5	6
5. Ragi	700	788	58	66
6. Wheat	130	133	130	133
All Crops	2,500	2,490	576	595

8.1.22. During the year, production of hybrid seeds of jowar, bajra, maize, ragi, paddy, wheat and varalakshmi cotton was also undertaken in the departmental farms, details of which are shown below :—

Production of hybrid seeds in departmental farms, 1978-79

	Crop	Area covered (in hectares)	Quantity produced (in quintals)
	1	2	3
1.	H. Jowar	1,119	3,152
2.	H. Bajra	660	3,579
3.	H. Maize	300	1,842
4.	Ragi	36	976
5.	Paddy	129	8,240
6.	Wheat	65	600
7.	Varalaxmi Cotton	69	572

8.1.23. There were seven departmental seed processing units located at (1) Bagalkot (Bijapur) (2) Davangere (Chitradurga) (3) Dharwad (Dharwad) (4) Haradanahalli (Mysore) (5) Kotnur (Gulbarga) (6) Sandur (Bellary) and (7) Sindhanur (Raichur). During 1978-79, a total quantity of 1,712 tonnes of seed was processed at these units (hybrid jowar 186 tonnes, hybrid maize-213 tonnes, hybrid bajra-16 tonnes and others-1,297 tonnes).

8.1.24. The Karnataka Seed Certification Agency, an undertaking of the Karnataka Government, was responsible for seed certification work in respect of notified varieties viz., H. jowar, H. bajra, H. maize, paddy, ragi, pulses and oil seeds. Total area offered for seed certification during 1978-79 was 3,926 hectares and quantity of seed certified was 43,348 quintals.

8.1.25. In the seed testing laboratory at Hebbal all kinds of seeds, including vegetable seeds, are tested for germination and purity. Three types of seed analyses are being carried out, viz., service samples, official samples, certification samples. During 1978-79, 11,925 samples were tested of which 5,379 were from the National Seeds Corporation, 388 from dealers and 6,158 were service samples (service

samples received from farmers, seed farms, co-operative societies, etc.).

8.1.26. The Seeds Act was enforced by the department during the year. Seed Inspectors working at district headquarters inspected sales premises and drew samples in doubtful cases for testing and verification. During 1978-79, 1,992 sales premises were inspected and 6,892 samples were drawn.

8.1.27. The Fertilizer Promotional Programme was carried out by the extension staff of the department. The intensive fertilizer promotion campaign, sponsored by the Government of India was continued in the districts of Bidar, Bellary and Shimoga. The dry land farming project viz., "Twenty Villages Colloborative Planning" started in 1977-78 was continued in 1978-79. Organised in collaboration with the University of Agricultural Sciences and private in-put firms, the aim of the project is to demonstrate dry land-farm technology and use of fertilisers to improve production. This was in operation in the districts of Bijapur, Gulbarga and Kolar. In each district, 20 villages in a compact area were selected for the purpose.

8.1.28. During the year, 7,032 sale points were functioning in the state. Also, mobile sales of fertilizers with the help of manufacturers and institutional agencies were organised. Details of fertilizers indented, allotted, supplied and actually consumed during 1978-79 are shown below:

Fertilisers – allotment and consumption, 1978-79

('000 tonnes)

Particulars	N	P	K	Total
1	2	3	4	5
Indented	294	123	194	611
Allotted	112	81	64	257
Supplied	182	72	60	314
Consumed	204	82	75	361
	(161)	(56)	(53)	(270)

Note:—Figures in brackets pertain to 1977-78.

8.1.29. Urea and NPK complexes are the most popular of the fertilisers distributed. The distribution of fertilizers during 1978-79 amounted to 8.17 lakh tonnes as given below:

Distribution of fertilisers by variety, 1978-79

('000 tonnes)

	Fertilizer		Supplied
	1		2
1.	Ammonium Sulphate	..	32
2.	Urea	..	290
3.	Rock-Phosphate	..	6
4.	CAN	..	26
5.	Super Phosphate	..	70
6.	DAP	..	27
7.	Muriate of potash	..	52
8.	Sulphate of potash	..	3
9.	N. P. Complexes	..	59
10.	N. P. K. Complexes	..	228
11.	Mixtures	..	24
	All	..	817

8.1.30. Development of local manurial resources was given considerable importance. Extension programmes to educate the farmers in scientific compost making were undertaken. About 720 compost training camps were conducted and 58,060 village leaders were trained. During 1978-79, about 6.43 lakh tonnes of urban compost was produced as against the target of 7.13 lakh tonnes. Similarly, 84.74 lakh tonnes of rural compost was produced against the target of 83.69 lakh tonnes. Under green manuring programme, 6.00 lakh hectares were brought under green manure crops as against the target of 7.36 lakh hectares. Through 'Agro Kendras' and 'Taluka Agricultural Produce Co-operative Marketing Societies', 8,363 tonnes of green manure seeds were distributed as against the target of 18,415 tonnes.

8.1.31. As against a target of 5,000 Gobar Gas Plants, 1,604 were constructed. Under the Government of India pilot project for compost making a mechanical compost plant for processing urban waste at Bangalore city, with a capacity of 200 tonnes per day and costing Rs. 88.85 lakhs, with 33 1/3 percent Government of India subsidy, was commissioned during the year by the Karnataka Compost Development Corporation. In Harihar block, 100 landless labourers were selected and wheel-barrows were supplied to them. In addition, a number of schemes such as "Improved Cattle Shed and Manure Shed", utilization of "Sewerage water", award of 'prizes' to local bodies and panchayats for 'Best Compost Work' etc., were in operation.

8.1.32. During 1978-79, pests and diseases like read headed caterpillar on groundnut, mites and helminthosporium leaf spot on sugarcane, rodents on different crops, earhead midge on jowar, hairy caterpillar and cut-worm on paddy and podborer on tur crops were noticed and control measures were taken up. Targets and achievements under the Plant Protection Programme during 1978-79 are shown below:

Plant Protection Measures – Area targeted and covered, 1978-79

(Area in lakh hectares)

Item	Target	Achievement	Percent of Col. 3/2
1	2	3	4
1. Seed treatment	19.45	21.11	108.53
2. Control of Soil and Polyphagous pests	7.45	5.60	75.17
3. Intensive Plant Protection measures	12.30	9.22	74.96
4. Control of field rats	2.70	1.73	64.07
5. Chemical Weed Control	0.10	0.12	120.00
All	42.00	37.78	89.95

8.1.33. In addition, various other programmes were in operation. During the year, 2,888 hand operated and 477 power operated equipments were distributed to farmers at a subsidy of 25 percent. Under the scheme of "Control of red headed hairy cater-piller on groundnut", 2,736 hectares were covered during the year (target 2,500 hectares). Mites and helminthosporium on sugarcane were controlled over an extent of 1,000 hectares in Mandya district by enforcing the provisions of the Karnataka Agricultural Pests and Diseases Act, 1968, rodent control by tomcat process was carried out over 20,000 hectares in the districts of Bangalore, Chikmagalur, Dakshina Kannada, Hassan, Kodagu, Mandya, and Mysore by invoking the provisions of the same Act. Similarly, mealy bug/Gallfly on paddy was controlled over 4,000 hectares and hairy cater-pillar and cut-worm on paddy were controlled over 3,000 hectares. Control of tur pod borer was carried out over an area of 15,500 hectares in Gulbarga district. Jowar ear-head midge was controlled over 2,728 hectares (target 20,000 hectares).

8.1.34. Insecticidal trials and fungicidal trials and demonstrations were also carried out. Details of technical grade materials allotted and actually lifted by the formulators in the state during 1978-79 are given below:—

Pesticides: allotment and sales, 1978-79

(in tonnes)

	Pesticide	Indent	Allotment	Lifted (Sales)
	1	2	3	4
1.	B. H. C.	3876	1205	473
2.	D. D. T.	1637	105	60
3.	Malathion	229	73	22
4.	Methyl Parathion	43	31	23
5.	Fenitrothion	0.5	6	1
6.	Dimethoate	29	20	1
7.	Carbaryl	244	70	51

Food Grains Production Programme :

8.1.35. The high yielding varieties programme introduced in 1966-67, to step-up food production was in operation during the year. High yielding varieties of paddy (Jaya, Madhu, Mangala, IR–20, Sona, etc.) hybrid jowar, ragi, h. maize, h. bajra and high-yielding varieties of wheat were continued to be popularised during the year. Area under these varieties was 24.90 lakh hectares as against the target of 25.00 lakh hectares for 1978-79. Crop-wise details are shown below :—

High yielding varieties programme – area covered 1973 to 79

(in '000 hectares)

Crop	1978-79		Achievement				
	Target	Achievement	77-78	76-77	75 76	74-75	73-74
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Rice	600	642	633	446	475	384	324
2. Hy. Jowar	700	526	585	332	517	402	336
3. Hy. Maize	200	206	203	163	184	191	151
4. Hy. Bajra	170	195	154	137	191	96	77
5. M. Wheat	130	133	133	120	129	112	67
6. Hyv. Ragi	700	788	691	533	475	—	—
Total ..	2500	2490	2399	1731	1971	1175	955

8.1.36. The Intensive Agricultural Area Programme introduced in 1966-67, was in operation in all the districts in the state except Mandya. The crops covered were groundnut, ragi, jowar, wheat and pulses. As against the target of 37.81 lakh hectares under the programme, 35.34 lakh hectares were covered during the year; crop-wise achievements are: groundnut – 9.71 lakh hectares (target 10.80 lakh hectares), rabi jowar–10.43 lakh hectares (target

10.5 lakh hectares), wheat – 2.21 lakh hectares (target 2.30 lakh hectares) and pulses – 12.98 lakh hectares (target 14.21 lakh hectares).

8.1.37. The Intensive Agricultural District Programme was continued in Mandya district. Farm plans were prepared.

8.1.38. The scheme of 'Community Nurseries' started with Central assistance in 1976-77 and supplemented by State sector schemes during 1977-78 were in operation during the year. The object was to benefit small and other farmers unable to raise their own nurseries. During 1978-79 community nurseries of paddy were raised on 185 hectares under the central scheme and community nurseries of ragi were raised on 750 hectares under the State Scheme.

8.1.39. To educate the farmers, 695 block demonstrations, covering 12,445 hectares and involving 10,478 farmers, were organised during the year. In addition, 3,301 number of compact demonstrations, involving 23,754 farmers, were conducted. Season-wise details are given below :—

Demonstrations conducted, 1978-79.

Season	Block demonstrations			Compact demonstrations		
	No. conducted	No. of farmers involved	Area in hectares	No. conducted	No. of farmers involved	Area in hectares
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Kharif	350	5,374	6,370	1,564	11,677	28,369
Rabi	155	1,548	2,854	974	5,608	20,536
Summer	190	3,556	3,221	763	6,469	4,456
Total	695	10,478	12,445	3,301	23,754	53,361

Development of Pulses.

8.1.40. With the object of stepping up production of pulses, the centrally sponsored scheme was continued in the state. Three units one each at Gulbarga (covering Bidar, Gulbarga and Raichur districts), Mysore (covering Hassan, Mandya and Mysore districts), and Tumkur (covering only Tumkur district) were in operation. Principal targets and achievements during 1978-79 under the programme are shown below:

Development of Pulses, targets and achievements, 1978-79

Item	Unit	Centrally sponsored Scheme		State sponsored Scheme	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Package of practices	'000 hectares	340	357	360	376
2 Additional area approach	'000 hectares	100	171	135	58
3. Demonstrations	No.	750	750	500	456
4. Plant protection measures	'000 hectares	150	186	180	121
5. Use of Rhyzobium culture	'000 hectares	50	36	50	32

Development of oil seeds.

8.1.41. With a view to increase the output of oil seeds in the state, 5 schemes for oil seeds' development were in operation in the state. They were: (1) Comprehensive Oilseeds Development Scheme (State sector), (2) Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Intensive Oilseeds Development in (a) Normal and (b) Irrigated areas and (3) Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Development of (a) Soyabean and (b) Sunflower.

Major targets and achievements during 1978-79 in the state are shown below:

Oil-seeds Development Schemes: targets and achievements 1978-79.

Item	Unit	Scheme				
		Comprehensive oil development scheme	Intensive oil development scheme (Normal)	Intens ve oil development scheme (Irrigated)	Centrally sponsored scheme for development of soyabean	Centrally sponsored scheme for development of sunflower
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Area covered:						
Target	in '000 hectares	N.A.	225	131	3	120
Achievement	,,	1,536	212	140	0.7	52
Demonstration:						
Target	No.	N. \.	1,600	200	120	523
Achievement	,.	N.A.	1,545	200	118	490

Development of Commercial Crops.

8.1.42. In addition, development programmes covering major commercial crops of the state viz., cotton, sugarcane and tobacco were in operation. The major objectives of these programmes were to improve coverage and yield rates of these crops through farmers' education and training, supplies and services at subsidised rates, etc.

8.1.43. A number of schemes for the development of cotton crop viz., (1) Comprehensive Cotton Development Scheme (non-plan—in operation since 1963-64), (2) Scheme

for Development of Sea-island Cotton in the Malnad-Maidan transitional belt, and (3) Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Intensive Cotton District Programme (ICDP); of which 3 units located in Dharwad district and one unit in Bijapur district to cover rainfed cotton, two units under Tungabhadra project and one unit in Malaprabha project to cover irrigated cotton were in operation during the year. Each ICDP unit, for rainfed cotton, covers an area of about 20,000 hectares and the unit for irrigated cotton covers 30,000 hectares. The major components were, among others, ensuring of supply of quality seeds, adoption of package of practices by farmers, conduct of demonstrations, supply of plant protection equipments at subsidised rates, etc.

Details of targets and progress achieved during 1978-79 are shown below :—

Intensive Cotton Development Scheme: Targets and Achievements—1978-79.

Item	Unit	Scheme					
		Comprehensive cotton development scheme	Sea-island cotton	ICDP in Dharwad district	ICDP in Bijapur district	ICDP in Tungabhadra project	ICDP in Malaprabha project
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Distribution of seeds :							
Target	Qtls.	1,13,800	365	6,000	2,000	2,000	3,000
Achievement	—do—	56,931	220	5,515	1,888	1,934	2,087
2. Area covered :							
Target	Hect.	11,78,000	3,850	60,000	20,000	60,000	30,000
Achievement	—do—	10,45,622	2,272	61,323	18,882	51,381	32,295
3. Fertilizers distributed :							
Target	Tonnes	65,461	596	5,250	1,750	14,669	5,879
Achievement	—do—	45,148	586	4,448	982	13,686	5,849
4. Area covered under fertilizers :							
Target	Hect.	6,49,000	3,650	60,000	20,000	60,000	30,000
Achievement	—do—	4,93,254	2,257	58,658	16,559	51,381	30,000
5. Area covered under plant protection :							
Target	Hect.	6,49,000	3,650	60,000	20,000	60,000	30,000
Achievement	—do—	4,93,508	2,218	55,477	14,073	2,66,908	30,000
6. Area covered under Demonstration :							
Target	Hect.	10*	10*	1,848	616	300	150
Achievement	—do—	29*	15*	1,848	616	300	150

* Refers to number of demonstrations held.

8.1.44. In order to maintain the purity of standard varieties of cotton from sowing to harvest and processing, the department exercises powers under the following Acts viz., (a) The Cotton Control Act, (b) The Cotton Ginning and Pressing Act, and (c) The Cotton Transport Act, 1923. The number of cases booked under these Acts during the year under report were 110, nil and 24 respectively. The number of licenses issued under the Cotton Transport Act, 1923, rose from 12,676 at the beginning of the year to 12,725 at the end of the year, 1978-79.

8.1.45. The department also implemented the Sugarcane Development Scheme in all the districts except Kodagu. The main object of the scheme is to improve per hectare yield of sugarcane through adoption of improved technology. The major achievements under this scheme were : supply of seeds set – 76,000 tonnes, green manuring–25,000 hectares, " half-field " demonstrations-846 (target-920), area covered by plant protection measures–59,000 hectares. Crop competitions (state level), were also held. The first prize yield was 322.25 tonnes per hectare, (Kudchi, Belgaum district), second prize–294.80 tonnes (Gajanur, Shimoga district), and third prize 239.55 tonnes (Kampli, Bellary district).

8.1.46. Regarding tobacco development, two schemes were in operation, the State Sector Scheme for Development of Beedi Tobacco and the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Development of V. F. C. tobacco. Major achievements under the two schemes during 1978-79 are summarised below :—

Scheme for Development of Beedi Tobacco – targets and Achievements, 1978-79.

Item	Unit	Target			Achievement		
		Beedi	Cigar-ette	Chew-ing	Beedi	Cigar-ette	Chew-ing
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Distribution of improved seeds	Kgs.	479	12	30	171	37	14

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2. Coverage of area	Hect-ares	32,000	800	1,200	23 718	434	300
3. Area covered under Plant Protection	-do-	32,000	800	1,200	19,500	102	401
4. Demonstration and Trials							
(a) Composite	No.	78	—	6	78	—	6
(b) Nursery	No	12	—	—	12	—	—
(c) Varietal Training	No.	30	—	5	30	—	8
(d) Special trials	No.	20	—	—	20	—	—
(e) Farmers' Training	No.	7,850	—	300	7,850	—	85

Achievement under Development of V. F. C.—Tobacco Scheme

Item	Unit	Achievement
1	2	3
1. Coverage of area	Hectares	16,681
2. Construction of new barns	Nos.	2,821
3. Layout of field demonstrations	Nos.	177
4. Training of farmers under cultivation	Nos.	799
5. Training of farmers under plant position grading.	Nos.	2,734
6 Anticipated production	Tonnes	15.000

8.2. Horticulture.

8.2.01. Karnataka is the first State in the country to have started a separate department for horticulture. The main objectives of the Department of Horticulture are: (1) promotion of the cultivation of horticultural crops and floriculture and (ii) maintenance / development of public gardens and parks in the state. The promotion of cultivation of fruits, vegetables, plantation crops and spices and commercial flowers is sought to be achieved through providing technical knowhow, conducting demonstrations on improved package of practices, conducting training programmes, field days, etc.

8.2.02. The Department is headed by the Director. At the headquarters, he is assisted by two Joint Directors (one for administration and another for Development); and a few subject specialists. The organisational structure of the department extends down to the taluk level. Each of the four Divisional Offices (corresponding to the four Revenue Divisions) is headed by a Deputy Director, and each district is headed by a District Horticulture Officer, who is assisted by Assistant Horticultural Officer at the taluk level. In addition, a number of other officers in the rank of Assistant Director/District Horticultural Officer (Sr. Assistant Director) are in charge of special programmes/ departmental farms/gardens functioning at sub-divisional and district headquarters. Shri B. K. Bhattacharya functioned as the Director during the year.

8.2.03. The following table indicates the staff strength and personnel in position in the department as at the end of the year under report.

(Number : as on 31.3.1979)

Item	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV
1	2	3	4	5
Filled	58	483	957	1945
Vacant	6	37	168	91

8.2.04. The budget allotment, expenditure and revenue realised by the department during 1978-79 are shown below :

(Rs. in lakhs)

	Particulars	Allotment	Expenditure	Revenue
	1	2	3	4
1.	Non-Plan	242.90	229.86	—
2.	Plan	101.16	100.17	—
3.	Centrally sponsored schemes	23.11	23.70	—
4.	Miscellaneous receipts	—	—	78.37
	All	367.17	353.73	78.37

8.2.05. The Department, during the year under report, implemented various schemes. The achievements under several schemes are as follows :

Fruit Development Scheme :

8.2.06. During 1978-79, 9.01 lakh fruit plants were supplied under this scheme to farmers from nurseries, bringing 7,288 hectares of additional area under fruit crops. Old and unproductive orchards covering an area of 3,148 hectares were also rejuvinated.

Vegetable Development Scheme.

8.2.07. An extent of 18,567 hectares was brought under vegetable cultivation through extension work and 6,083 kgs. of different varieties of vegetable seeds were produced.

Coconut Development Scheme.

8.2.08. There were three coconut farms in the state; one at Kannamangala in Bangalore district; Krishnaraja Sagar in Mandya district; and Bellara in Tumkur district. To help the growers in securing good quality seedlings 7.31 lakh (nos.) seedlings were raised and distributed. An area of 4,256 hectares was covered by package of practices.

Scheme for Development of Cardamom and Pepper.

8.2.09. During 1978-79, 3.50 lakh cardamom seedlings and 5.92 lakhs rooted pepper cuttings were raised in the horticultural nurseries located in the coastal and malnad districts and distributed. In addition, seedlings of high-yielding variety of pepper, viz; Hybrid Pepper Panniyur–I obtained from Kerala, were also distributed.

Cashew Development Scheme.

8.2.10. During the year under review, 1.31 lakh cashew seedlings, to cover an area of 1,083 hectares, were raised

and distributed. Besides, fertilizer application and plant protection demonstrations were also laid out in order to boost up production in the existing plantations. An extent of 52.75 hectares was covered under cashew vegetative propogation during the year.

Arecaunt Development Scheme.

8.2.11. The main objective of this scheme is to raise 'Mangala' variety of areca seedlings for gap filling programme in the existing areca gardens. During 1978-79, 1 00 lakh seednuts were procured for raising nurseries.

Cocoa Development in South Kanara.

8.2.12. The department has a cocoa progeny orchard at Charmady in Dakshina Kannada district. 86,382 cocoa seedlings were raised and distributed during the year under reference.

Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation Scheme.

8.2.13. Under this scheme, which provides long term loans to cultivators, additional area was brought under coconut (333 hectares), grapes (13 hectares), cardamom (8 hectares), mango (12 hectares) and cocoa (8 hectares).

8.2.14. Besides, the department also undertook some special schemes in connection with special projects, like the DPAP, Development of Western Ghats, Command Area Development Agency. Under these schemes, fruit plants, vegetable seeds, coconut seedlings, etc., were distributed to farmers. Training to rural youths was also given; demonstrations on fruits, vegetables and coconut were also laid out during the year. The following table indicates progress achieved under different schemes.

Fruit and Plantation Development Programmes: Achievements, 1978-79

(in hectares)

Name of the Scheme	Area existing at the beginning of 19 8-79	Additional area brought during 1978-79	Total area at the end of 1978-79
1	2	3	4
1. Fruits	1 36,358	7,373	1,43,731
2. Vegetables	1,21,405	18,784	1,40,189
3. Coconut	2,32,101	4,648	2,36,749
4. Cardamom	46,007	360	46,367
5. Cashew	23,453	1,095	24,548
6. Pepper	7,748	396	8,144
7. Cocoa	1,168	320	1,488

8.2.15. In order to improve the socio-economic conditions of SC / ST, General sub-plan schemes and Tribal sub-plan schemes were also implemented by the department. During 1978-79, one more district, viz., Chikmagalur was added to the existing three districts under the Tribal Sub-plan Scheme. Under this scheme, as against the target of 25 SC and 75 ST candidates, 17 SC and 39 ST candidates were trained. Under the General Sub-plan, 219 SC / ST persons were given training in horticulture and 16,000 SC/ ST families were supplied with different kinds of planting materials, fertilizers, chemicals, tools and implements, etc.

8.2.16. The Indo-Bulgarian Project, for Integrated Development of Horticulture with World Bank assistance, was also under implementation.

8.2.17. During the year, measures to control the " black-headed caterpillar " on coconut and redspider mite of arecanut were undertaken under the plant-protection scheme. An extent of 70,000 hectares was covered by rendering technical advice on plant protection.

8.2.18. During 1978-79, 155 school gardens, 49 community gardens and 1,780 kitchen gardens were established under the Applied Nutrition Programme; 10,350 school children and expectant and nursing mothers were benefited through supply of fruits and vegetables through 250 feeding centres.

8.2.19. Besides, training in various fields of horticulture was imparted to 208 farmers including 20 SC / ST. For the efficient extension of work of the department and to popularise various development programmes, 13 publicity materials were prepared, 92 radio tips were given and 19 press notes were issued, during the year.

8.2.20. The public gardens / parks in the state, including the famed Lalbagh and the Cubbon park at Bangalore and the hill stations at Nandi, Kemmannagundi were maintained by the department.

8.3. Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services.

8.3.01. The major objectives of the department of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services are to develop live-stock wealth through improvement of the breed of cattle and other livestock. Another objective of the Department is to provide health coverage to the livestock.

8.2.02. The organisational set-up of the department extends down to the hobli / village level. At the headquarters, the department is headed by the Director who is assisted by three Deputy Directors, two Development Officers, etc. Each of the four administrative divisions is headed by a Regional Deputy Director. Each district is headed by a Senior Assistant Director and each taluka by an Assistant Director. At the hobli / village level, Veterinary Assistant Surgeons/Veterinary and Livestock inspectors are functioning wherever rural veterinary Dispensaries/ Veterinary Aid Centres/Artificial Insemination Centres

are in existence. In addition, a few other officers in the cadre of Deputy Directors/Senior Assistant Directors, etc., are functioning at district / taluk levels being in charge of Intensive Cattle Development Projects / Cattle Breeding Stations / Livestock Farms.

8.3.03. Dr. V. D. Puranik functioned as Director till 5.7.78, and Dr. M. Narayanaswamy functioned as Director during the rest of the year under report.

8.3.04. In addition to providing veterinary aid, the department undertook a number of programmes for up-grading the stock of local cattle and development of cattle, diary, sheep, piggery and poultry. Major activities/ achievements of the department are briefly indicated below.

Veterinary Services.

8.3.05. Veteinary aid was provided through 1,214 veterinary institutions functioning through out the state. Of the 1,214 institutions at the end of the year, 33 were veterinary hospitals, 453 were veterinary dispensaries, 672 rural veterinary dispensaries and 56 veterinary aid centres. During the year, 74.61 lakh inoculations were done.

8.3.06. The Rinderpest Eradication Scheme, with 9 vigilance units and 5 checkposts, continued to function. 28.8 lakh vaccinations were done. However, 9 out-breaks were registered affecting 87 animals of which 46 died.

Cattle Development.

8.3.07. Seven livestock farms continued to function during the year for breeding pure exotic and cross-bred animals. They were : (1) the composite Livestock Farm at Hesaraghatta (for production of cross-breed cattle with Jersy), (2) combined Sheep and Cattle Farm, Kurikuppi (for breeding holstein cattle), (3) Livestock Farm, Koila

murrah – buffaloes and sindhi cows), (4) Cattle Breeding Station, Ajjampur (Amrithmahal cattle), (5) Cattle Breeding Station, Bankapur (Amrithmahal cattle), (6) Buffaloe Breeding Station, Tegur, Khillar cows), Hallikar, (cross breeding of Khillar cows with H. F. and) (7) Deoni Cattle Breeding Station, Karanja (Deoni cattle).

8.3.08. Two Intensive Cattle Development Projects (ICDP), started with a view to step-up milk production through cross breeding of indigenous cattle with exotic breeds through artificial inseminations, continued to function at Bangalore and Hubli–Dharwad. The ICDP Bangalore covered the districts of Bangalore, Kolar and Mandya and that of Hubli–Dharwad covered the districts of Belgaum, Dharwad and Uttara Kannada (wholly or in part). Each ICDP consisted of four AI Regional Laboratories and 100 artificial insemination units. Major achievements of the two projects during the year are shown below:

ICDP: Major achievements, 1978-79

(No.)

Project	A.Is done	Calves born	Castrations performed	Cases treated	Vaccinations conducted	Calf rallies organised
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. ICDP, Bangalore	73 309	23,212	5,503	97,064	2,14,091	—
2. ICDP, Dharwad	32,453	5,253	5,761	71,137	1,29,556	12

8.3.09. 31 key village schemes continued to function during the year. Four semen banks, 32 centres with 246 bulls,, both indigeneous and exotic breeds for supporting 1,305 A.I units in the state, were maintained.

8.3.10. In addition, the department implemented special programmes under Command Area Development, Western Ghats Development, Drought Prone Area Projects,

etc. The activities related to starting of A. I units, organising cattle demonstrations, distribution of chaff cutters, providing health coverage, forming diary co-operatives, starting chilling centres and training of farmers.

Dairy Development.

8.3.11. The five Government Dairies; one each at Belgaum, Dharwad, Gulbarga, Mangalore and Shimoga, continued to function. The Combined capacity of these dairies was 60,000 litres per day. In addition, 6 rural dairy centres each with a capacity of 2,000 to 4,000 litres of milk per day continued to function, one each at Bellary, Bhatkal, Bijapur, Kamatgi, Raichur and Siddapur.

32 chilling units continued to function in the milkshed areas of these government dairies and rural dairy centres. Two dairy extension schemes one at Dharwad and the other at Mangalore continued to operate.

Sheep and Wool Development.

8.3.12. Six sheep breeding farms / stations, one each at Anagawadi, Challakere, Dhanagur, Guttal, Kurikuppi and Suthatti, continued to function. Nine Sheep and Wool Development Schemes one each at Bijapur, Channapatna, Hosadurga,, Hospet, Kolar, Malawalli, Nelamangala, Ranebennur and Yadgir also continued to function. Eleven Sheep Breeder's Associations engaged in providing health coverage and marketing facilities, one each at Belgaum, Channarayapatna, Chitradurga, Doddaballapur, Krishnarajpet, Kolar, Mysore, Nagamangala, Ramanagaram, Ranebennur and Tumkur continued to function.

Piggery Development.

8.3.13. Two pig breeding stations one at Hessaraghatta and other at Kudige continued to function during the year, with 246 and 31 exotic animals respectively.

Poultry Development.

8.3.15. One State Poultry Farm at Hessaraghatta, eleven Regional Poultry Farms, eleven Poultry Extension Centres, two Poultry Units, Five Intensive Poultry Development Projects and a good number of Poultry Co-operative Societies were functioning during the year. The following activities were carried out, viz; supply of pure breed birds and hatching eggs to poultry breeders / farmers, training of farmers in poultry keeping, supply of poultry feed on no profit no loss basis to the poultry breeders and providing health coverage.

8.3.16. In addition, the department continued to pursue its activities under the Applied Nutrition Programme covering 107 talukas, for stepping up production at village poultry units and supply of 1/3 of the eggs produced in these units to school children and expectant mothers.

8.4. Red Dane Project, Hessaraghatta.

8.4.01. The project was started in the year 1964 as the Indo–Danish Project in collaboration with the Government of Denmark. The major objectives are: (1) upgrading the stock of local cattle through supply of semen from pedigree bulls and distribution of purebred exotic bulls reared on the farm, (2) demonstration of modern methods of dairy farming, (3) training of extension workers and farmers in dairying and in improved methods of fodder production, its utilization and preservation.

8.4.02. The project is located at Hessaraghatta near Bangalore city. It has 3 sub-stations located at Dharwad, Munirabad and Kudige. Dr. M. Narayanaswamy was the Director of the Project during the year.

8.4.03. During the year 1978-79, a sum of Rs. 36.00 lakhs was spent as against the budget allotment of Rs. 45.95 lakhs. The department realized revenue amounting to Rs. 10.71 lakhs during the year. Details of budget allotment, etc., for the years 1977-79 are shown below:

Red Dane Project: allotment & expenditure, 1977-79.

(in Rs. lakhs)

Year	Budget Allotment	Expenditure	% of Col. 3 to Col. 2	Revenue
1	2	3	4	5
1977-78	43.80	39 58	90.36	8.73
1978-79	45.95	36 00	78.34	10 71

8.4.04. The major programme of work consists in (1) rearing the animals and calves in the departmental farms; (2) supply of pedigree bulls and cows; (3) distribution of semen and (4) trainings.

8.4.05. The major achievements during 1978-79 under these programmes are summarised below:

Programme	Unit	Station/Sub-station at			
		Hearaghatta	Dharwad	Kudige	Munirabad.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Farms :					
a. No. of animals maintained	Nos.	379 (399)	155 (124)	181 (186)	198 (178)
b. Animals in Milk	Nos.	126 (119)	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
c. Normal calvings	Nos.	72 (134)	67 (38)	45 (8)	N.A.
d. Male calves	Nos	38 (63)	N.A.	N A.	N.A
2. a. Semen supplied	(No. of doses)	76,740 (84,240)	19,350 (22,290)	N.A.	N.A.
b. Inseminations	Nos.	—	—	1,316 (1,196)	1,513 (1,937)
3. Breeding bulls sold	Nos.	32 (59)	30 (11)	N.A.	N.A.

1	2	3	4	5	6
4. Farmers training and extension :					
a. Four weeks' course	Nos.	141 (187)	53* (36)	175 (127)	—
b. Ten days courses (DPAP, SFDA, I RDP).	Nos.	546 (429)	—	—	368 (234)
c. Evening Classes	Nos.	52 (65)	—	31 (42)	19 (17)
d. Film shows	Nos.	3	—	41 (48)	14 (28)
e. Calf rallies	Nos.	—	—	5	—
5. Grass root slips supplied	No in lakhs	14.2 (10.4)	—	3.08 (6.47)	1.54 (4.55

Note :- (i) NA—Not available.

(ii) * One month duration.

(iii) Figures in brackets refer to previous year—1977-78.

8.4.06. In addition, the department has taken up the programmes of (1) progeny testing and (2) cross-breed heifer project at Hessaraghatta. The object of the former is to test the bulls produced in the Farm in regard to their capacity to imprint their qualities to the daughters. During the year, seven bulls were under test. 11,298 (6,891) * in-seminations have been done using semen from these animals. The latter programme is to produce cross-breed heifers and supply the pregnant heifers to the economically weaker sections at subsidised rates. The supply of pregnant heifers wll start in 1979-80. At the end of 1978-79, 324 (274) * animals were being maintained.

8.5. Fisheries.

8.5.01. The Department of Fisheries is responsible for development and exploitation of marine and inland

* Figures in brackets relate to 1977-78.

fisheries' resources of the state through training fishermen and providing necessary infrastructure and knowhow for fish catching, fish storage and fish marketing.

8.5.02. The department has its headquarters at Bangalore. It is having a zonal set-up, seven zones with headquarters at Bangalore, Bellary, Bhatkal, Bijapur, Karwar, Mangalore and Shimoga. It has district level and taluka level set-up also.

8.5.03. The department is headed by the Director. Each of the fishery zone is headed by a Deputy Director of Fisheries. The Director at the headquarters is assisted by one Joint Director, two Deputy Directors and a few other officers. During 1978-79, Sri M. Jayaraj functioned as Director of Fisheries.

8.5.04. During 1978-79, the department had a budget allotment of Rs. 534.40 lakhs, as against which the expenditure amounted to Rs. 264.97 lakhs or about 50 percent of the allotment. Details according to plan and non-plan budget are shown below:

Department of Fisheries: Budget Allotment, Expenditure and Receipts 1978-79.

(Rs. in lakhs)

	Item	Budget allotment		Expenditure		Receipts	
		1977-78	1978-79	1977-78	1978-79	1977-78	1978-79
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Non-Plan	91.32	96.40	75.52	86.40	—	—
2.	State Plan	100.00	110 00	86.13	100.00	45.40	54.47
3.	Centrally sponsored schemes	181.75	311.00	111.01	77.07	—	—
4.	Central sector schemes.	—	17.00	—	1 50	—	—
	Total	373.07	534 40	272.66	264.97	45.40	54.47

8.5.05. The state is bounded on the west by the Arabian Sea. The maritime districts in the state are Dakshina Kannada and Uttara Kannada. The state has a coast line of about 320 kms. with a fishable fertile area of about 25,000 sq. kms. of continental shelf. But, at present, only about 20 percent of this fishable area is being exploited for want of large vessels for deep-sea fishing. The major species are mackerels, sardines, catfish, shark and sea-fish.

8.5.06. The state has also good in-land fishery resources with a water spread of about 4 lakh hectares, comprising 28 major reservoir, 3,000 major tanks, 35,000 minor tanks and 6,000 kms. of rivers. At present, about 1.6 lakh hectares of waterspread are covered by fish culture of some sort.

8.5.07. During the year 1978-79, 1,66,995 tonnes of marine fish valued at Rs. 15.36 crores was caught (as against 1,26,726 tonnes during the previous year) which was disposed off as follows: fresh fish marketed: 61,636 tonnes; cured–61,258 tonnes; frozen–7,475 tonnes; canned–367 tonnes; for fish manure–12,597 tonnes; and reduction–23,636 tonnes.

8.5.08. During 1978-79, inland fish-catch amounted to about 40,000 tonnes as against 36,000 tonnes during 1977-78.

8.5.09. Marine fish is also processed for oil, etc. During 1978-79, an estimated 1,600 tonnes of sardine oil was produced in the state (private sector) as against 1,500 tonnes during the previous year. Of the 54 guano manufacturing units, 15 were functioning and they produced about 120 tonnes of guano during 1978-79, against 100 tonnes in the previous year. Unwanted fish and waste products were utilized for manufacture of fish manure. During 1978-79, 12,596 tonnes were utilized for this purpose as against 4,153 tonnes during previous year.

8.5.10. Marine fish and products have good overseas market. Marine products exported mainly are: shrimps

lobsters, sardine oil, dry fish, fish-meal and frog legs. These are exported mostly to Japan and America. During 1978-79, 3,860 tonnes of fish and products valued at Rs. 14.15 crores were exported. The corresponding figures for previous year were 4,689 tonnes and Rs. 11.84 crores. Though shrimp catches in the state declined from 9,100 tonnes in 1977-78 to 5,900 tonnes during 1978-79, the value of their exports during 1978-79 recorded an increase of about Rs. 2.3 crores.

Development activities – Marine fishery :

8.5.11. In order to improve fishing, purse-seine operations were started in the state during 1975-76. Fishermen were given financial assistance and subsidy. During the year under report, about 200 units in the private sector were operating. Mechanised fishing was also encouraged. During 1978-79, subsidy was given to fishermen for procuring 83 new mechanized boats bringing the total to 1,683 mechanized boats. Of them, about 325 had become obsolete and thus only 1,358 boats were being actually operated. The share of the mechanized fishing (including purse-seine) (in fish catch/landlings) had improved to 1,34,478 tonnes during 1978-79 as compared to 64,738 tonnes during the previous year.

8.5.12. The marine fisheries survey units located at Mangalore and Karwar conducted exploratory fishing in off-shore waters to locate and establish new fishing grounds with diversified fishing gears. Demonstrations in fabricating purse-seine nets and purse-seine operations were conducted.

8.5.13. Ice-plants, cold storages, freezing plants, etc., are being increasingly provided with a view to facilitate preservation and processing of fish and to reduce spoilage and waste. Much of these infrastructure is provided by the public sector. At the end of the year, there were 141

such plants as against 130 at the end of 1977-78. Details are given below :

(in tonnes)

Year	Ice plants		Cold storage		Freezing plants		Fishmeal & canning plants		Fish freezing storage	
	No.	Capacity	No.	Capacity	No.	Capacity	No.	Capacity	No.	Capacity
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1977-78	52	616	24	816	25	117½	10	19	3	2245
1978-79	56	676	28	885	25	122½	10	19	3	2445

8.5.14. In addition, the department maintained ice-units, each of two tonnes per day capacity and cold storage each of four tonnes capacity at Bangalore, Mysore, Shimoga and Vanivilas Sagar.

8.5.15. The Fisheries Technological Research Station undertook research in purification of shark liver oil, preparation of protein concentrates from fish, fish pickles, etc. In addition, 99 samples consisting of 40 samples of fish meal, fish guano, fish oil, 42 samples of industrial water and 17 samples of miscellaneous products were analysed during the year.

Development activities – inland fisheries :

8.5.15. The Inland Fishery Survey Unit completed the survey of rivers in Shimoga district during the year. The survey unit was shifted to Mysore district. In the remaining districts, 1,100 tanks, ponds and wells were surveyed during the year.

8.5.16. Production of fish seeds is one of the major development activity. During the year 1,044.40 lakh fish seeds were produced in departmental farms as compared to 1,061.56 lakh during 1977-78. In addition, 53.94 lakh

fish seeds were procured from Tungabhadra dam. Thus, total fish seed made available for the development of inland fisheries during 1978-79 was 1,098.34 lakhs as compared to 1,061.56 lakhs during the previous year. Species-wise fish seeds are shown below :

Production and Procurement of Fish Seed – 1977-79.

(in lakhs)

Particulars	1977-78				1978-79			
	Major carp	Common carp	Gross carp	Total	Major carp	Common carp	Gross carp	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Departmental Production	407.86	532.63	—	940.49	436.19	608.21	—	1,044.40
Procured from T. B. dam	107.02	14.05	—	121.07	51.69	2.25	—	53.94
Total :	514.88	546.68	—	1,061.56	487.88	610.46	—	1,098.34

8.5.17. Fish seed produced in the departmental farms are transported to local nurseries for rearing before stocking. After rearing them to a stockable size, they are released to tanks and ponds. During 1978-79, 285.10 lakhs of fry and fingerlings of both major-carp and common-carp were stocked in various sheets of waters in the state as against 279.03 lakhs during the previous year.

Fisheries extension and development :

8.5.18. Extension work for development of fisheries in minor tanks and irrigation ponds was carried out during the year. 77 Applied Nutrition Programme Blocks and 14 Intensive Development Blocks were covered. Village Panchayats and individuals were induced to take up fish culture. Audiovisual publicity and demonstrations in pisciculture were carried out and 150 film shows were arranged.

8.5.19. The Fish Farmer's Development Agency, Mysore district was continued. In view of the encouraging results, the question of establishment of two more such agencies for Shimoga and Dharwar districts was under consideration.

8.5.20. As part of the DPAP Project work construction of fish farms and taluka level nurseries, training of fishermen, development of tank and reservoir fisheries, promotion of fishermen co-operatives, etc., were undertaken in the districts of Belgaum, Bellary, Bijapur, Chikmagalur, Chitradurga, Dharwad, Gulbarga, Kolar, Raichur and Tumkur districts. As against an allotment of Rs. 62.99 lakhs, an expenditure of Rs. 53.70 lakhs was incurred during 1978-79 in the DPAP project areas.

8.5.21. In addition, development activities were carried out in project areas coming under the Command Area Development Authorities of Cauvery, Bhadra, Tungabhadra, Malaprabha and Ghataprabha and Upper Krishna Irrigation projects. As against the combined outlay of Rs. 12.28 lakhs during 1978-79, an expenditure of Rs. 9.66 lakhs was incurred under the CADA programmes.

Education and Training :—

8.5.22. The two Fishermen Training Centres located at Honnavar and Gangolli trained 35 fishermen during 1978-79, as against 34 in the previous year, in marine fishing techniques including navigation and handling of electronic instruments.

8.5.23. The three inland fishermen training centres at K. R. Sagar, Bethamangala and Hagaribommanahalli trained 169 fishermen during 1978-79 as against 221 during the previous year. So far, these three institutions have trained 1,297 fishermen.

8.5.24. In addition, 46 fishermen under SFDA, 226 fishermen under DPAP and 22 under Tribal Sub-plan (in all 294 fishermen) were trained during the year.

Other activities :—

8.5.26. The construction work of the Rs. 4.26 crores all-weather fishing harbour at Malpe, first of its kind in Karnataka, was in progress. Construction of the training wall wharf, jetty and dredging work were in progress. An amount of Rs. 71.32 lakhs was expended during 1978-79, as compared to Rs. 60.80 lakhs during the previous year.

8.5.27. Construction work of the Rs. 46 lakh fishing harbour at Honnavar was in progress.

8.5.28. The Indo-Danish fisheries project was under finalisation. A Danish expert team visited the state during the year for appraising the project proposal.

CHAPTER-9

DEPARTMENTS UNDER FOOD AND FOREST SECRETARIAT

9.1. Food and Civil Supplies.

9.1.01. The Department is responsible for ensuring regular and adequate supplies of food grains and other essential commodities at reasonable prices to consumers. These objectives are sought to be achieved through the system of levy / procurement of foodgrains and other essential commodities, arranging for their distribution/sales through fair price shops and preventing stock piling / hoarding through enforcement of the concerned enactments.

9.1.02. The department was headed by the Director of Food and Civil Supplies, with headquarters at Bangalore. He was assisted by two Joint Directors, one Chief Accounts Officer and a few other officers at the headquarters. At the district level, the department operated through the Deputy Commissioners who were assisted by Food Assistants. The department handled mainly policy matters, inspection and enforcement. The Karnataka Food and Civil Supplies Corporation (A state government undertaking) and the Karnataka Co-operative Consumers' Federation Limited actually handled physical transactions. Sri S. K. Ghosal functioned as Director till 3.2.1979 and thereafter Shri V. K. K. Gore functioned as Director during the rest of the year.

The department was in charge of enforcing 27 enactments and regulations during the year. These enactments and orders were concerned with licensing dealership/fixation of price/maintenance of accounts, maintenance of quality or declaration and display of prices and stocks etc., and covered such commodities as cotton textiles, kerosene, petroleum products, edible oil-seeds and oils, oil-cakes and vanaspathi, baby foods, paper, note books etc.

Procurement.

9.1.03. The procurement policy continued practically to be the same as in the last year. However, in the case of paddy, the exemption limit was raised to 0.5 hect., in respect of lands under schedule projects and to one hect., in respect of other lands. Also, certain inferior varieties of paddy, like Dodigya, Kemputota, Kare Kagga, Sortu and Mullu Bhatta were exempted. The scale of levy for paddy and jowar continued to be same as in 1977-78. There were no restrictions on the inter-district or inter-state movement of paddy/rice, wheat and jowar.

9.1.04. During 1978-79, 2.5 lakh tonnes of paddy for levy was fixed against which 1.34 lakh tonnes were actually procured. In addition, under the price support operation 16,900 tonnes of paddy were purchased. As against a target of 60,000 tonnes for Rabi jowar, no procurement could be made during the year. However, under the price support operations, 55 tonnes of jowar and 13,220 tonnes of ragi, were procured.

9.1.05. The procurement prices during the year were: Paddy—Course–Rs. 85 (per quintal), medium–Rs. 90, fine –Rs. 95 and super fine–Rs. 100 and jowar (all varieties) Rs. 85. The growers were also allowed an additional payment of Rs. 6 per quintal of paddy/jowar towards transport charges for deliveries made by them at notified storage points, and Rs. 5.25 per quintal of paddy or jowar for deliveries at purchase points which were not storage points.

Public Distribution.

9.1.05. Informal rationing was in operation in Bangalore City. There were 806 fair price shops in the city including 146 Co-operatives and 25 retail points run by the Karnataka Food and Civil Supplies Corporation. Informal rationing was continued in 23 other cities and towns which included all the other district headquarters (excluding Karwar and Madikeri) and Bagalkot, Bhadravathi

Davangere, Gadag-Betgeri, K. G. F., Hospet and Ranebennur. In addition, informal rationing was introduced with effect from 1-7-78 in the following seven towns (with a population of 40,000 and above) viz., (1) Doddaballapur, (2) Ramanagaram, (3) Gangavathy, (4) Harihar, (5) Karwar, (6) Nippani and (7) Rabakavi-Banahatti.

9.1.06. Rice at 6 kgs. per adult and 3 kgs per child (below 6 years) per month was being issued till the end of January 1979. As the stock position was comfortable, the sale was enhanced to 12kgs. of rice per adult and 6 kgs. per child, subsequently. Sugar was decontrolled with effect from 17-8-78 and therefore its distribution through fair price shops was stopped. These articles were issued through 14,087 fair price shops functioning all over the state during the year, of which 3,571 were functioning in urban areas. Of the total fair price shops, 8,234 were being run by co-operatives and of the latter, 1,655 were in urban areas.

9.1.07. The retail issue prices, in Rs. per kg. were : rice super fine–Rs. 1.75; fine–Rs. 1.60, medium–Rs. 1.50, and coarse–Rs. 1.40, wheat–Rs. 1.48, jowar–Rs. 1.18 and sugar–Rs. 2.30.

9.1.08. The monthly allotment of rice varied from 16,500 tonnes (May 1978) to 35,900 tonnes (March 1979) as against which the off take varied from 4,916 tonnes (February 1979) to 9,724 tonnes (September 1978). Wheat allotments remained uniform throughout the year at 10,000 tonnes per month against which the off-take ranged from 'nil' (June and July 1978) to 2,114 tonnes (November 1978). The monthly average allotment of sugar during April–August 1978 was about 14,000 tonnes and the corresponding off take was about 12,000 tonnes. Details of allotment and off-take during 1978-79 are shown below :

(in tonnes)

Item	Rice	Wheat	Jowar	Sugar	Milo	Ragi
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Allotment	2,58,650	1,20,000	8,820	69,188	—	—
Off take	86.609	16,531	97	57,777	—	—

9.1.09. Practically there was no price control over wheat products during the year. They were freely available in the open market at reasonable rates. Twenty five roller flour mills with a combined capacity of about 36,000 tonnes per month were working in the state ; grant of fresh licences were forbidden. The flour mills were allotted, a monthly quota of 25,000 tonnes per month, by the Government of India. With effect from 4.8.1978, these mills were allowed to crush additional wheat not exceeding 50 percent of their licenced capacity subject to certain conditions. During 1978-79, however, against the allotment of 3.00 lakh tonnes, the actual off-take was 2.65 lakh tonnes of wheat.

Textiles.

9.1.10. The Karnataka Co-operative Consumers' Federation Ltd., continued to be the state nominee for the distribution of controlled cloth through 59 wholesale and 2,838 retail outlets in the state. The allotment of controlled cloth by Government of India for 1978-79 was 14,244 standard bales against which 12,741 bales were released during the year and the entire quantity was lifted by the Federation.

Kerosene.

9.1.11. There was no scarcity of kerosene oil till the end of January 1979. Dut to marginal reduction in the monthly allotments during February and March 1979, some amount of scarcity was felt. To ensure equitable distribution, supply of kerosene was made through ration cards at 4 litres per card per week in Bangalore with effect from 19.3.79. The monthly allotment ranged from 15,170 tonnes (May 1978) to 18,340 tonnes (January 1979). The total allotment for the year was 2.01 lakh tonnes, all of which was lifted.

Automobile Tyres and Tubes.

9.1.12. Dealers in automobile tyres and tubes in Karnataka were to obtain licenses under the Karnataka

Automobile Tyres and Tubes (Control) Order, 1971. As there was sufficient stock of tyres and tubes with the dealers, clause 12 of the said order was not implemented.

9.1.13. On the whole, during the year 1978-79, foodgrains including wheat products, sugar and essential commodities like baby food, kerosene, tyres and tubes were freely available in the open market at reasonable prices and no scarcity was noticed.

9.2. Forests

Objective.

9.2.01. The objectives of the department were conservation and development of forest resources in the state, scientific and systematic exploitation of forest resources and conservation and development of wild life.

Administration.

9.2.02. The department was divided broadly into two wings viz., General and Development Wings; each headed by a Chief Conservator of Forests. For purpose of administration, the department (General Wing) was divided into seven circles (Bangalore, Belgaum, Bellary, Kanara, Kodagu, Mysore and Shimoga circles) and 32 forest divisions. In addition, there were three functional circles viz., Forest Utilization and Research, Wild Life Preservation, and Project Tiger Circles with nine Forest Divisions in all. The Development Wing consisted of two circles viz., Rubber Plantation Circle, Mangalore, and Working Plan Circle, Bangalore with six and five Forest Divisions, respectively.

9.2.03. The General Wing of the department was headed by the Chief Conservator of Forests (General) who was assisted by a few other officers at the headquarters. The Development Wing was headed by the Chief Conservator of Forests (Development) who was also assisted by

a few officers at the headquarters. Each of the Forest Circles was headed by a Conservator of Forests and the Forest Divisions by the Deputy / Assistant Conservator of Forests. The Forest Circles / Divisions did not correspond to revenue divisions.

9.2.04. Sri G. R. Mavinkurve functioned as Chief Conservator of Forest (General) till 13.12.78 and Sri R. R. Paravatikar functioned in that capacity during the remaining part of the year. The post of Chief Conservator of Forests (Development) was held by Sri R. R. Parvatikar till 6.9.78 and thereafter by Sri G. M. Shankaraiah.

Finances.

9.2.05. For the year 1978-79, the department had a budget allotment of Rs. 2,123.00 lakhs as against which expenditure incurred amounted to Rs. 1,572.38 lakhs. The receipts of the department during the year amounted to Rs. 3,244.96 lakhs. Receipts and expenditure of the department during the past 4 years are shown below :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Expenditure	Revenue receipts
1	2	3
1975–76	1164.32	2946.85
1976–77	1389.04	3035.08
1977–78	1367.55	3134.55
1978–79	1572.38	3244.96

9.2.06. During the year 1978-79, the department had an outlay of Rs. 336.12 lakhs for plan schemes, both State and Central plan schemes combined. Expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 294.19 lakhs.

Forest Area.

9.2.07. At the beginning of the year, the extent of forest was 36,340 sq. kms. During the year, an extent of 9 sq. kms. of forest area was added and about 7 sq. kms. deleted

bringing the total forest area to 36,342 sq. kms. at the end of the year; which accounted for about 18.95 percent of the geographical area of the State. A major portion of the forest, 33,909 sq. kms., was in charge of the Forest Department; 2,125 sq. kms. under Revenue Department, 123 sq. kms. were village forests and 308 sq. kms. private forests.

9.2.08. Classified according to legal status, 27,902 sq. kms. were reserved forests, 4,578 sq. kms. were protected forests, 3,431 sq. kms. unclassified, 123 sq. kms. village forests and 308 sq. kms. private forests.

Management of State Forests.

9.2.09. The system of management followed consisted of one or more of the following sylvi-cultural methods depending upon the area / species: (a) clear felling, (b) selection felling, (c) selection-cum-improvement, (d) Sample coppice, (e) coppice of standard reserve, (f) sandal and bomboo.

9.2.10. Of the 33,909 sq. kms. of forest area, under the charge of the department, working plans covered only an extent of 8,955 sq. kms. For the remaining areas, working plans were in various stages of preparation/revision /approval.

9.2.11. The forests were protected by regular watch and ward staff and also by special protection staff/forest mobile squads. Adequate protection to forests from fire, cattle. wild animals and smugglers was provided for. During the year, 11,593 smuggling of forest produce cases were detected and booked.

Forest Produce.

9.2.12. Major forest produces, like timber etc., and minor forest produces were extracted both departmentally

and by purchasers. The total output of timber of all varieties extracted by all agencies during 1978-79 amounted to 40.24 lakhs cu. metres (in standard units). In addition, various other minor forest produces and 1,805 tonnes of sandalwood were extracted during the year. The details of major and minor forest produces exploited during 1978-79 are shown below in table I and II respectively.

TABLE I

Major forest produces extracted during 1978-79

Produce	Unit	Quantity
1	2	3
1. Rose wood	Cubic metres	12,380
2. Teak wood	Cubic metres	66,349
3. Sawn Timber	Cubic metres	10,297
4. Other kinds of Timber	Cubic metres	2,87,639
5. Pulp wood	Cubic metres	4,19,254
6. Ply wood	Cubic metres	1,12,345
7. Match wood	Cubic metres	22,839
8. Timber in round poles	Cubic metres	2,45,043
9. Fire wood including wood for charcoal	Cubic metres	28,47,741
Total	Cubic metres	40,23,887

TABLE II

Minor forest produces extracted during 1978-79

Produce	Unit	Quantity
1	2	3
1. Bomboos	Tonnes	1,45,159
2. Sandalwood (rough wood)	Tonnes	1,805
3. Charcoal	Tonnes	4,066
4. Canes	Tonnes	620

1	2	3
5. Beedileaves	Tonnes	315
6. Oil seeds	Tonnes	66
7. Honey	Tonnes	70
8. Wax	Tonnes	7
9. Rubber	Tonnes	1,281
10. Ivory	Kgs.	157
11. Barks	Tonnes	1,480
12. Tamarind	Tonnes	344
13. Seegekai	Tonnes	773
14. Cashewnut	Tonnes	845
15. Gums	Tonnes	5
16. Myrobalam	Tonnes	898
17. Antawalkai	Tonnes	100
18. Almaddi	Tonnes	137
19. Seeds	Tonnes	50
20. Spices	Tonnes	375
21. Essential oils	Kgs.	3,563
22. Eucalyptus oil	Kgs.	8,633
23. Fruits	Tonnes	873
24. Rosha grass	Tonnes	303
25. Miscellaneous	Tonnes	4,015
26. Sandalwood	Tonnes	1,805

Development Programmes.

9.2.13. Under the plan and non-plan programmes during 1978-79 the department implemented a number of programmes for: (a) rehabilitation of degraded forests, (b) raising of economic plantations, (c) improvement of logging operations, (d) raising of canal side plantations and (e) development of forest communications, etc.

Research.

9.2.14. The Forest Research Utilisation Circle implemented a number of research programmes according to the guidelines laid down by the Steering Committee. Experiment in raising of various indegenous and exotic species including oil yielding plants, etc., suited to different ecological conditions were undertaken.

Wild Life Protection.

9.2.15. During the year, the department maintained 23 parks / sanctuaries, etc., including the Banneraghatta National Park, Nagarahole National Park, B. R. Hills Wild Life Sanctuary, Dandeli Wild Life Sanctuary, Ranganthittu Bird Sanctuary, Ranebennur Blackduck Sanctuary and Dupdal Bird Sanctuary. The department was also in charge of Bandipur Tiger Reserve, under " Project Tiger " which covered an extent of about 690 sq. kms. The Zoological Garden of Mysore was transferred from the department to an autonomous society viz., 'The Zoo Authority of Karnataka' under the Chairmanship of the Chief Conservator of Forest (Development).

CHAPTER-10

DEPARTMENTS UNDER RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION SECRETARIAT

10.1. Co-operation.

10.1.01. The department is responsible for promoting the co-operative movement/co-operative enterprise in the state. The co-operative movement had spread over various fields of activity such as credit, marketing, processing, supply and storage of agricultural requisites, promotion of small and medium term industries, rural electrification, housing, transport, fisheries, poultry, dairying and public distribution of food grains, controlled cloth and other essential commodities.

10.1.02. The department was headed by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, who was assisted by a few Joint Registrars and other officers at the head quarters. The departmental heirarchy extended down to the tahsil/village/ unit level. Each (revenue) division was headed by a Joint Registrar of Co-operative Societies, and district by a Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies. Shri H. Nagarajasetty, was the Registrar of the Co-operative Societies through out the year under report. He was also the Registrar General of Money Lenders in the state.

10.1.03. The budget provision and expenditure of the department during the year, under plan and non-plan programmes,, were as follows:

(Rs. in lakhs)

	Provision	Expenditure
Plan	1,246.20	728.71
Non-plan	364.98	745.29
Total :	1,611.18	1,474.00

10.1.04. During the year, there were 22,417 co-operatives with a membership of 71.90 lakhs, Rs. 160.50 crores of share capital and Rs. 1,334.13 crores of working capital. The co-operative movement had covered 100 % of the villages, 90 % of the agricultural families and about 78 % of the total rural population of the country.

Agricultural Credit :—

10.1.05. In Karnataka, agricultural credit was provided under a " three-tier " system consisting of the Apex Bank at the state level, District Central Co-operative Banks at the district level and primary societies at the village level. During the year under report, the Reserve Bank of India had sanctioned share capital of Rs. 14.50 lakhs to two D. C. C. Banks and Rs. 62.25 lakhs to 49 Primary Agricultural Credit Societies.

10.1.06. The D. C. C. Banks had advanced short-term and medium-term loans to an extent of Rs. 4,738.39 lakhs for 4,74.400 farmers of whom 12,270 were small farmers with a loan of Rs. 177.77 lakhs.

Small Farmers Development Agency and Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Agency :—

10.1.07. These special schemes were in operation in 10 districts of the state. An amount of Rs. 593.46 lakhs was advanced through these agencies in the form of short, medium and long-term loans during the year.

Marketting and Processing :—

10.1.08. As on 31-3-79, there were 242 marketing societies, out of which 175 were Taluka Agricultural Produce Co-operative Marketing Societies functioning at 175 taluk head quarters and the rest 67 societies were other types of societies inclusive of District Marketing Societies and the Apex Societies namely, the State Co-operative Marketing

Federation, the Karnataka Seeds Co-operative Marketing Federation and the Central Arecanut Marketing and Processing Co-operative Society Limited. The main function of these societies was to ensure supply of agricultural inputs and provide storage facilities to agriculturists.

10.1.09. In addition, there were 160 co-operative processing units like paddy processing, cotton ginning, oil crushing, sugar manufacture, etc. in the state. A majority of these units were run with financial assistance from the National Co-operative Development Corporation Limited and the state government.

Co-operative Farming :—

10.1.10. There were 670 Co-operative Farming Societies in the state with a membership of 19,834 out of whom 7,000 were SC and ST members. The share capital collected by members was Rs. 84.63 lakhs and government had contributed a sum of Rs. 10.00 lakhs towards share capital. Reserve and other funds in these societies amounted to Rs. 22.99 lakhs. Apart from the share capital contribution, government had given financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 9.40 lakhs for various purposes.

Industrial Co-operative Societies :—

10.1.11. There were 2,050 Industrial Co-operatives in the state, excluding Weavers' Societies, mainly for the benefit of artisans, craftsman and industrial workers.

10.1.12. There were 3 Apex Weavers Societies for cotton, silk and woolen weavers and government has invested Rs. 5.00 lakhs in the share capital of each of these Apex Societies. During the year, 3,170 hand-looms were brought under the co-operative sector by providing loans towards the share capital upto 90 %. As at the end of the year, the total number of hand-looms brought under the co-operative sector was 43,900 as against the total number of looms of 1,02,834.

Housing Co-operative Societies :—

10.1.13. With a view to help the public in general and SC and ST and other weaker sections in particular, a good number of Housing Co-operative Societies had been set up. The Karnataka State Co-operative Housing Federation Limited, Bangalore, the Karnataka State SC and ST Housing Corporation, Bangalore, the Housing and Urban Development Corporation, Ltd., New Delhi, the Life Insurance Corporation of India, the State Bank of India and its subsidiaries and other commercial banks are the financiers to various housing societies in the state.

Labour Co-operatives :—

10.1.14. In pursuance of the policies and programmes chalked out by the state government for the socio-economic upliftment of the weaker sections of the community, a good number of Labour Co-operative Societies were set-up. Among them, the following were the most important viz., the Forest Labour Co-operatives, the Washerman Co-operative Societies, the Rickshaw Pullers Societies, the Hospital Co-operative Societies and the Garibi Hato Co-operative Societies. These societies were organised purely for bonafide and needy members who come under the low income group like petty businessmen, hawkers, barbers, dhobies, small artisans and agricultural labourers, etc., in order to promote self-help and mutual help among the weaker sections of the community.

Service Societies :—

10.1.15. During the year, 105 Farmers' Service Co-operative Societies and 113 Sericulture-cum-Farmers' Service Societies were organised for the benefit of the farmers and to step up the production of raw silk respectively. Similarly, 10 large scale agricultural multipurpose co-operative societies continued to work exclusively for the benefit of tribal people. There were 1,697 dairy societies

including 11 milk producing unions for the benefit of farmers/cattle owners, with a total membership of 1,75,333. There were 1,427 primary societies. The Membership was 4,40,060 with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 149.00 lakhs, working capital of Rs. 641.00 lakhs and total turn over of Rs. 18.00 crores.

10.1.16. As at the end of the year, 152 fishermen's co-operative societies with a total membership of 32,479 and total share capital of Rs. 55.82 lakhs were functioning. Also, two district co-operative fish marketing federations were functioning at Mangalore and Karwar.

10.1.17. There were 51 Women Co-operative Societies including 9 Women Multipurpose Co-operative Societies with a membership of 7,541 and the total paid-up share capital of Rs. 2.14 lakhs including the governments share capital of Rs. 3,000. The main objective of these societies is to promote employment among women by starting ancillary units in the urban areas and to encourage cotton crafts in rural areas. The Government of Karnataka had sanctioned financial assistance of Rs. 0.90 lakh to these societies during 1978-79.

10.1.18. As at the end of the year, there were 33 transport societies, of which 2 were exclusively organised for ex-servicemen, with a membership of 5,657 and the total paid-up share capital of Rs. 8.82 lakhs. The sole objective of these societies was to promote the economic interests of its members through purchasing and operating vehicles like taxis, auto rickshaw, etc., on hire purchase basis subject to the terms and conditions stipulated. With a working capital of Rs. 53.91 lakhs these societies were operating 81 vehicles.

Co-operative Education and Training :—

10.1.19. With a view to educate and train the co-operative personnel and members of the co-operative societies in the development of co-operative movement, the Karnataka State Co-operative Union Limited, Bangalore had taken up

the work of conducting training classes through its 14 state level co-operative, institutions and 19 district co-operative unions. During the year under report, 560 classes were conducted for 6,134 members and 63 classes for 1,169 secretaries.

Enquiry and Inspection :—

10.1.20. The 'Enquiry and Inspection Cell' was meant for looking into the complaints from the public as well as petitions addressed to government alleging irregularities in the working of co-operative institutions and mis-appropriation of money, etc. The position regarding receipt of petitions and their disposal during the year under report was as follows :—

Item	Opening balance	Receipts during the year	Total (col. 2+3)	Disposed during the year	Balance (col. 4 —col. 5)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Petitions received through Govt.	183	38	221	27	194
2. Others	269	112	381	58	323
All	452	150	602	85	517

10.1.21. The total amount involved in misappropriation detected by the Enquiry and Inspection Cell was Rs. 4,621.00 lakhs. On completion of enquiries action under various provisions of Co-operative Law and Common Law were suggested and pursued by the concerned officers.

10.2. Co-operative Audit.

10.2.1. The new Department of Co-operative Audit was started as an independent major department on 11-8-77. It was created by taking out the 'audit' function of the Department of Co-operation, with a view to ensure independent and objective auditing of the co-operatives. The department actually started functioning from 1.4.1978 only.

10.2.2. Specific programme of work was chalked out and action pursued to complete the audit of co-operative societies whose audit was in arrears. Out of 21,069 co-operative societies to be audited, the audit in respect of 7,279 co-operative societies were completed during the year under report.

10.3. Directorate of Sugar

10.3.1. The Directorate is responsible for promoting the growth and development of sugar industry in the state, particularly, in the co-operative sector. It is also responsible for all matters connected with co-operative sugar factories, viz., registration, release and regulation of government subsidies, government participation, etc. It is only a head-quarters organisation located at Bangalore with a small complement of staff.

10.3.2. During the year 1978-79, four Co-operative sugar factories were assisted by government by way of share capital contribution to the tune of Rs. 130.82 lakhs as against Rs. 217.06 lakhs during 1977-78. Factory-wise share capital contribution during each of the two years is given below:

(Rs. in lakhs)

1977—78			1978—79		
Factory		Share capital contribution	Factory		Share capital contribution
1 Hemavathy S.S.K.		110 20	1 Kampli C.S.F.		43 00
2 Mahadeswara	,,	12 50	2 Sri Rama S.S.K.		41 00
3 Sri Srirama	,,	52 00	3 Hemavathy	,,	39 80
4 Karnataka	,,	41 63	4 Karnataka	,,	7 02
5 Ghataprabha	,,	00 73			
Total for 5 factories		217 06	Total for 4 factories		130 82

10.3.3. During the co-operative year 1977-78 (sugar year ending October 1978) two co-operative sugar factories, located at Davangere and Raibag, went into production in May 1978 and February 1978 respectively. The total number of sugar factories working in the state as at the end of the sugar year 1977-78 (as well as the financial year 1978-79) was 21 of which 11 were in the Co-operative sector (sugar year commences from 1st November and closes on 31st October every year).

10.3.4. The combined installed crushing capacity of all sugar factories in the state was 37,300 tonnes of cane per day. During the sugar year 1977-78, the 21 sugar factories crushed a total of 59.27 lakh tonnes of cane and produced 5.84 lakh tonnes of sugar; with an average sugar recovery of 9.84 per cent. During the first five months of sugar year 1978-79, (November 1978–March 1979), these factories altogether crushed 44.00 lakh tonnes of cane.

10.3.5. The Government of India announced the minimum price of cane at Rs. 10/– per quintal, for cane with sugar recovery of 8.5 percent or below, with a premium of 11.7 ps per quintal of cane for every 0.1 percent increase in the recovery above 8.5 percent.

10.4. Marketing

10.4.1. The department is responsible for the regulation of trade/sales of agricultural produce, mainly to protect the interest of the agriculturists/producers by eliminating/minimising the scope for malpractices by traders and businessmen. For this purpose, the department was armed with statutory powers under the following Acts, viz.: (1) The Karnataka Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) Act, 1966, (2) The Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, 1937–A Central Act, and (3) The Karnataka Warehouses Act, 1961 The above objectives were sought to be achieved through the establishment of autonomous Agricultural Produce Market Committees

consisting of elected representatives of producers, traders and government nominees, where sale of all notified agricultural commodities was to be carried out with provision for grading and marking of agricultural produce – for ensuring better prices for quality produce – and provision of ware-houses and advances against stocks held in ware-houses, to enable the producers to hold their stocks and get better prices.

10.4.2. The department had its headquarters at Bangalore and had divisional and district set-up. The department was headed by the Chief Marketing Officer who was assisted by a Joint Chief Marketing Officer and a few other officers at Headquarters. Each of the divisional office was headed by a Joint Chief Marketing Officer and the district office by a District Marketing Officer. During the year under report, Sri T. J. Ramakrishna functioned as Chief Marketing Officer upto 22.10.1978 and Sri P. G. Puranik, thereafter.

10.4.3. As at the end of the year, 115 main markets and 195 sub-markets were functioning in the state. The combined income of all these markets for the year 1978-79 was Rs. 611.46 lakhs and the expenditure was Rs. 339.06 lakhs leaving a surplus of Rs. 211.40 lakhs. Of the total income, income from market fees amounted to Rs. 434.26 lakhs, licence fee Rs. 30.54 lakhs and the balance was contribution from the State Government.

10.4.4. During the year under report, 84.77 lakh tonnes of agricultural produce, valued at Rs. 451.54 crores were sold through these markets. In addition, 7.71 lakh animals (livestock) valued at Rs. 12.81 crores were also sold at these regulated markets. The major agricultural produces transacted were paddy, rice, jowar, ragi, bajra, wheat, tur, horsegram, greengram, groundnut, gingelly, safflower, cottonseed, chillies, coriander, cardamom, tamarind, cotton, arecanut, tobacco, jaggery, onions, potato, lemon, banana and coconut.

10.4.5. During the year, 32 primary grading centres were functioning. Arecanut, coconut, coriander, cardamom, cotton, groundnut, jowar, jaggery, paddy, ragi and tamarind were the major commodities graded. During the period, 3.68 lakh tonnes of agricultural produce valued at Rs. 112.30 crores was graded in these units. In addition, seven grading laboratories for grading butter, ghee, honey and turmeric powder were functioning in the state. These laboratories graded (Agmark) 16.09 lakh kgs. of butter, ghee, etc., valued at Rs. 325.89 lakhs during the year. In addition, 221.33 lakh coconuts valued at Rs. 229.55 lakhs, 71.34 lakh eggs valued at Rs. 36.81 lakhs were also graded during the year.

10.4.6. At the end of the year 39 state warehouses and 7 central warehouses were functioning in the state.

10.4.7. Of the 14 plan schemes, major ones under implementation during the year were (i) Integrated Scheme for Improvement of Marketing Intelligence, (ii) Development of selected Central Markets with central assistance and (iii) World Bank Project. Under the "Integrated Scheme for Improvement of Marketing Intelligence", daily market rates from selected markets were collected and disseminated through the All India Radio – Bangalore, Dharwar and Gulbarga. In addition, weekly, fortnightly and monthly bulletins of wholesale prices covering a large number of agricultural commodities, animal husbandry and forest produces were published.

10.4.8. The Government of India sanctioned a sum of Rs. 56.45 lakhs for the development of 16 markets and 22 sub-markets in the state. Of the 16 markets, 3 markets were in command areas, 7 markets were dealing in commercial crops and the remaining 6 were located in backward areas. The entire amount of Rs. 56.45 lakhs was drawn.

10.4.9. Of the 59 markets selected for development under the World Bank project, only 39 markets had been taken up at an estimated cost of Rs. 11.40 crores of which

the loan component was Rs. 6.40 crores. Appraisals of the project reports had been completed by the participating commercial banks in respect of all the 39 markets. Of these, sanctions from A. R. D. C. were received in respect of 35 markets. The total amount sanctioned for these 35 markets was Rs. 980.74 lakhs of which loan component was Rs. 786.25 lakhs.

10 5. Weights and Measures :

10.5.01. The Department is responsible for ensuring accuracy of weights and measures and weighing and measuring equipments used in trade and commercial transactions in the state. It was armed with powers under the Karnataka Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act, 1958 and Rules, 1959. It was also delegated with powers under the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (Central Act) and Standards of Weights and Measures (packaged commodities) Rules, 1977.

10.5.02. The Department had its headquarters at Bangalore with four Divisional Offices, 21 District Level Offices and 48 Offices at the Sub-Divisional Level. The Controller of Weights and Measures was the Head of the Department, Deputy Controllers at the Divisional Level, Assistant Controllers at the District Level (two Assistant Controllers in each of the districts of Bangalore and Dharwad) and Inspectors of Weights and Measures at the Sub-Divisional Level constituted the administrative hierarchy of the Department. During the year under report, Dr. K. Rangappa functioned as Controller of Weights and Measures upto 5.5.1978 and Sri G. Shashikantha Rao thereafter.

10.5.03. The Department had a budget allotment of Rs. 32.98 lakhs, against which the expenditure amounted to Rs. 28.44 lakhs. The corresponding figures under the non-plan budget were Rs. 29.98 lakhs and Rs. 27.44 lakhs, and under plan programme were Rs. 3.00 lakhs and Rs. 0.99 lakh respectively.

10.5.04. The main activities of the department were to certify weights, measures and weighing and measuring equipment after due verification and stamping. It also undertook checking of weights, measures etc., used by traders and businessmen through surprise checks and enforcing the use of correct weights, measures, etc. Delinquent traders/businessmen were prosecuted in courts of law.

10.5.05. During the year under report, 17.01 lakhs weights, measures, etc., were verified and stamped and fees collected thereof amounted to Rs. 26.80 lakhs. During the year under report, 5,121 cases were filed of which 3,033 cases were compounded and 1,580 cases ended in Conviction ; fines so realised during the year amounted to Rs. 1.85 lakhs. Details of work done during the year and also of preceding year are summarised below :

Year	Weights verified & checked (Nos.)	Weighing instruments checked (Nos.)	Measures verified & checked (Nos.)	Measuring instruments checked (Nos.)	Fees realised (Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1977-78	9,96,037	2,13,385	4,02,362	4,287	19,48,734
1978-79	10,30,852	2,19,540	4,46,949	3,399	26,80,357

Year	Cases booked (Nos.)	Cases convicted in courts (Nos.)	Cases compounded (Nos.)	Compounding fine realised (Rs.)
	7	8	9	10
	4,932	1,500	4,023	2,45,329
	5,121	1,580	3,033	1,84,969

CHAPTER- 11

DEPARTMENTS UNDER THE PUBLIC WORKS AND ELECTRICITY SECRETARIAT

11.1. Public Works – Communications & Buildings

11.1.01. The Department is responsible for construction and maintenance of all public works, viz., roads, bridges and buildings.

11.1.02. The Department, with its headquarters at Bangalore, was divided into ten circles each consisting of one or more revenue districts and 46 Divisions each covering a district or a part of it. The Department was headed by the Chief Engineer, each circle by a Superintending Engineer and the Division by an Executive Engineer. Sri K. C. Reddy functioned as Chief Engineer (Communications and Buildings) during the year.

11.1.03. The department had a budget allotment of Rs. 4,445.69 lakhs for the year as against which the expenditure amounted to Rs. 4,367.65 lakhs (about 98.2 per cent of the allotment). During the year, the department realised a revenue of Rs. 233.10 lakhs. Expenditure on establishment amounted to Rs. 457.95 lakhs which worked out to 8.58 per cent of the total outlay on works. Outlay on tools and plants amounted to Rs. 339.66 lakhs which worked out to about 6.00 per cent of the total outlay on works.

11.1.04. During the year, twenty road works, each costing Rs. 5.00 lakhs or more, were sanctioned in the State. The corresponding figures for buildings and bridges were 57 and 7 respectively.

11.1.05. During the year, seventy eight road works, each costing Rs. 5.00 lakhs or more were in progress in the State. The corresponding figures for buildings and bridges were 168 and 85 works respectively.

11.2.04. 17 designs estimated to cost Rs. 2.12 crores were furnished to this department. The major works for which designs furnished were : the proposed workshop and I. T. I. at Honnavar, students hostel at Jayanagar, Bangalore for Bangalore University, Girls High School at Mysore and the Hostel for post-matric students and Educational Offices at Mysore.

Medical Buildings :—

11.2.05. Seven designs estimated to cost Rs. 8.96 crores were furnished. A master plan for improvements and additions to Victoria and Vani Vilas Hospitals costing Rs. 4.50 crores was drawn up. Besides, designs and drawings for Employees State Insurance Hospital at Bangalore, Employees State Insurance Dispensary, local offices and quarters at various places, Operation Theatre Block and Post-Graduate Research Centre at Bowring and

Lady Curzon Hospital, Bangalore and Central Accident and Orthopaedic centre were also drawn up.

11.2.06. Judicial Buildings :—Some of the major works, for which designs furnished during the year, were :. additional accomodation to District Court Complex at Bangalore, Munsiff Magistrates' Court Complex at Bangalore, Court Complex at Srirangapatna and Belgaum and addition to Court Buildings at Mysore.

11.2.07. Revenue Department :—During 1978-79, type designs for taluk office (Rs. 14.48 lakhs) and Deputy Commissioner's Office at Bangalore (Rs. 60.00 lakhs) were drawn up.

11.2.08. Social Welfare Department :—During the year under report, Rs. 74.46 lakhs worth designs were furnished to the department. The major works for which designs furnished were : Scheduled Castes and Tribes Girls Hostel at Mangalore.

11 2.09. Public Works Department :—Designs for the office building of Malpe Harbour Project, P. W. D. Division Office, proposed store in the southern quadrangle of Vidhana Soudha and additional accomodation to Circuit House at Belgaum were furnished. The estimated cost of these designs amounted to Rs. 19.79 lakhs, while the total estimated cost of all the 12 designs for the Public Works Department amounted to Rs. 35.80 lakhs.

11.2.10. Agriculture, Horticulture, Sericulture and Forest Departments :—Several designs costing about Rs. 3.48 crores were furnished. Some of the important designs furnished were : for Cocoon Markets, Grainage Buildings and Rearing House, Model Grainage Building, Agricultural School and Hostel Buildings.

11.2.11. Police Department :—During the year under report, important designs furnished to the department were, branches for Karnataka Reserve Police Corps at

Mangalore, Police Constables' Quarters at Hebbal and Forensic Science Laboratory, Bangalore.

11.2.12. Miscellaneous and Other Buildings :—Besides the department referred to above, designs were also furnished to the departments of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services. Tourism and Information, Religious and charitable Endowments, Youth Service, etc., Designs were also furnished for Municipal Office at Mangalore, office at the zonal level for Deputy Director of Town Planning, renno-vation of Gandhi Nilaya at Nandi Hills, etc.

11.3. Public Works – National Highways

11.3.01. Created in June 1971, the department is responsible for construction and maintenance of major roads declared as " National Highways " in the state.

11.3.02. The department with headquarters at Bangalore had two National Highway Circles, located at Bangalore and Dharwad. The Dharwad Circle covered the eight revenue districts of Belgaum and Gulbarga Divisions and the Bangalore Circle covered the remaining 11 districts of Bangalore and Mysore revenue divisions of the state.

11.3.03. The department was headed by the Chief Engineer (National Highways) who was assisted by one Superintending Engineer and a few other technical officers at the headquarters. Each circle was headed by a Superin-tending Engineer. Shri P. K. Jahagirdar functioned as the Chief Engineer during 1978-79.

11.3.04. Budget allotment for the year under report was Rs. 450.49 lakhs for original works and Rs. 126.55 lakhs for maintenance. As against these, the expenditure amounted to Rs. 451.74 lakhs and Rs. 135.88 lakhs respectively. In addition, under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme, Central Road Fund (ordinary reserves) and Central Road Fund

(allocation account), an amount of Rs. 48.60 lakhs was allotted as against which an amount of Rs. 9.36 lakhs was expended.

11.3 05. The following major works, sanctioned at a total cost of Rs. 348.09 lakhs, were completed during the year under report:

(i) Widening and strengthening of National Highway–4 for a total length of 94.7 Kms.– (cost Rs. 170.27 lakhs).

(ii) Improvements to the geometrics of National Highway–4 from KM 545 to KM 565.5– (cost Rs. 7.03 lakhs).

(iii) Construction of Kolar byepass on National Highway–4 (Rs. 12.95 lakhs).

(iv) Strengthening the existing double-lane streches of National Highway–4 for a total length of 28 Kms. (Rs. 41.66 lakhs).

(v) Improvements to streches in section 1(a) and 2(a) of National Highway–13 (Rs. 18.08 lakhs).

(vi) Construction of a major bridge across the Don River on National Highway–13 (Rs. 42.40 lakhs) and

(vii) Construction of a major bridge across the Malaprabha and approaches on National Highway–13 (Rs. 55.70 lakhs).

11.3.06. The following major works estimated to cost Rs. 158.83 lakhs were sanctioned during the year.

(ii) Widening the existing single-lane streches into double-lane on National Highway–4 for a total length of 19 kms. (estimate: Rs. 78.96 lakhs).

(ii) Strengthening the existing weak double-lane stretches on National Highway–4 for a total length of 15.7 Kms. (estimate : Rs. 34.08 lakhs).

(iii) Strengthening the existing single-lane on National Highway–4 for a length of 3.63 Kms. (estimate : Rs. 10.31 lakhs).

(iv) Reconstruction of culverts on National Highway–4 from M.81 to M 100 (estimate : Rs. 11.30 lakhs).

(v) Reconstruction of minor bridge on National Highway–4 at M.88/4 (estimate : Rs. 6.02 lakhs).

(vi) Improving horizontal profile on National Highway–7 from KM 527.79 to KM 528.20 (estimate : Rs. 6.16 lakhs).

(vii) Construction of a minor bridge on National Highway–48 across Hemavathy left bank canal at KM 149 (estimate : Rs. 5.40 lakhs) and

(viii) Landscaping of National Highway–4 in Belgaum district and National Highway–13 in Bijapur district (estimate : Rs. 6.60 lakhs).

11.3.07. As at the end of the year 1978-79, the length of the National Highways in the state was 1968.2 Kms. as detailed below :

(in Kms.)

Item	National High-way No.							
	4	4A	7	9	13	7	48	All
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Single-lane	121.0	76.2	33.0	7 .0	389.0	149.1	161.3	1004.6
2. Double-lane	540.3	8.0	91.1	—	19 6	135.9	168 7	963.6
3. Both	661.3	84.2	124.1	75.0	408.6	285.0	330.0	1968.2

11.4. Public Works—Irrigation (North-Zone), Belgaum

11.4.01. This department was formed in August, 1967 with a view to step up the tempo of execution of major irrigation projects in northern Karnataka. During the year under report, the department was in-charge of two major irrigation projects, viz., the Ghataprabha and the Malaprabha which would provide irrigation in the districts of Belgaum, Bijapur and Dharwad. The Chief Engineer was the head of the department with headquarters at Belgaum. He was assisted by a Superintending Engineer (Designs) and a few other officers at the headquarters. Five circles, with 23 divisions, were under the control of this department viz., (i) the Malaprabha Project Circle—Malaprabha Dam site with 4 divisions, (ii) the Malaprabha Canal Circle No. 1 Dharwad with 7 divisions, (iii) the Malaprabha Canal Circle No. 2 Bagalkot with 3 divisions, (iv) the Ghataprabha Reservoir Circle, Hidkal with 4 divisions and (v) the Ghataprabha Canal Circle, Ghataprabha with 5 divisions.

11.4.02. The Malaprabha Project consists of: (i) storage dam across the river Malaprabha at the Peacock-gorge near Manoli in Soundatti taluk, Belgaum District, (ii) Right Bank Canal 130 Kms. long to irrigate 1,50,482 hectares, (iii) Left Bank Canal 72 Kms. long including 3 tunnels and one branch canal to irrigate 13,066 hectares, (iv) Extension of Kolachi Canal to irrigate 8,094 hectares and (v) Eight lift irrigation schemes on the periphery of the Reservoir to irrigate 23,350 hectares.

11.4.03. The Ghataprabha Project consists of (a) a dam across the river Ghataprabha at Hidkal, (b) Right bank canal taking off from the Hidkal dam irrigating 1,57,827 hectares and (c) left bank canal taking off from Dhupdal weir for irrigating 1,39,617 hectares.

11.4.04. A budget grant of Rs. 2,312.65 lakhs was alloted to this zone during the year and the expenditure

incurred was Rs. 2,352.50 lakhs, under different heads as shown below :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl No.	Head of Account	Budget grant	Expenditure
1	2	3	4
1.	333 Water and Powers Development services	19.78	17 25
2.	333 IND·an ı FCP	108 87	118.95
3.	533 IND ·and FCP	2,184.00	2,216.30
	Total	2,312.65	2,352.50

11.4.05. Achievements :

(i) Malaprabha Project : Malaprabha left bank canal was completed upto 33 kms., Water was let out upto 27 kms. and an irrigation potential of 4,072 hectares was created. Beyond 33 kms. and upto 66 kms. the canal work was under completion.

The work of Manoli right branch canal was completed upto 8 Kms. and an irrigation potential of 826 hectares was created.

The work of Kolachi canal extension upto 37 Kms. was in progress including Bennihalla crossing and water let out upto Block No. 17.

Malaprabha right bank canal was completed upto 33 Kms. including lining. 1 to 10 distributary works were completed and an area of 6,348 hectares was brought under irrigation. The canal works beyond 33 Kms. were in progress. The work of Nargund Branch canal was completed and an irrigation potential of 44,538 hectares was created.

(2) Ghataprabha Project : Stage : I : The construction of canals and branches was completed in all respects. The distributory works were also completed. The total irriga-

tion potential of 84,984 hectares was created and the expenditure incurred on this project since inception was Rs. 714.20 lakhs.

Stage II : The construction of main canals, branches and distributaries were completed in all respects. The irrigation potential created during the year was 1,616 hectares with an expenditure of Rs. 188.81 lakhs and cumulative potential created was 58,703 hectares with a total expenditure of Rs. 1,926.50 lakhs.

Stage III : This envisages irrigation of 1,21,406 hectares on the right bank canal of Ghataprabha river by constructing a canal of 197 Kms. This also includes lining to Ghataprabha left bank canal to create additional irrigation potential of 22,258 hectares. The expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 297.61 lakhs. The total expenditure incurred on the project since inception was Rs. 574.51 lakhs.

11.5 Public Works – Irrigation (South Zone), Mysore

11.5.01. This Department/Zone was formed in 1967 with a view to harness the natural resources of the Cauvery river basin by constructing major dams across the river Kabini, Harangi, etc. The department was headed by a Chief Engineer who was assisted by a Superintending Engineer (Designs) for scrutiny of plans, estimates and designs of various irrigation projects undertaken by the zone. The zone exercised control over 4 circles viz., the Kabini Project Circle, Mysore, the Harangi Project Circle, Kushalnagar, the Bhadra Project Circle, B. R. Project and Irrigation Construction Circle, Mysore.

11.5.02. Shri K. Ramachandraiah, Chief Engineer was incharge of the zone upto 30.4.78 and thereafter Shri H. S. Bhat, Superintending Engineer, Kabini Project Circle continued as Chief Engineer in additional charge.

11.5.03. The budget allotment and expenditure of this department during the year were Rs. 2,331.78 lakhs and Rs. 2,283.60 lakhs respectively.

11.5.04. The physical and financial targets achieved by each of the circles are as detailed below:

11.5.05. Kabini Project Circle, Mysore :–Kabini Project head works were completed in all respects. Water is being stored in the reservoir since June, 1974. Left bank canal work to its full length of 25 Kms. was completed as long back as June, 1974 and water is being used for irrigation purposes to the extent of 1,214 hectares. As regards right bank canal, the works were completed only in respect of first 25 Kms. (irrigation 1,072 hectares) out of its full length of 203 Kms. Beyond 25 Kms. and upto 123 Kms., works were in advance stage of construction. The budget grants allotted during the year was Rs. 784.00 lakhs as against which the expenditure was Rs. 789.00 lakhs.

11.5.06. Irrigation Construction Circle, Mysore :–Under this circle, eleven medium irrigation projects were functioning as on 31.3.1979 and details of expenditure, etc., on them are as follows:

Sl. No.	Project/ Scheme	Rs. in lakhs			in '000 hectares
		Budget provision for 1978-79	Expenditure during the year 1978-79	Cumulative expenditure from inception to the end of March 1979	Total irrigation potential created (cumulative)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Taraka Reservior Project	133.50	126.92	608.60	7 08
2	Sagare Doddakere Project	2.86	3 16	6 44	2.18
3	Nallur Amanikere Project	45.36	60.20	152.27	1 60

1	2	3	4	5	6
4	Chickhole Project	115.28	108.68	222.03	1.61
5	Suvarnavathy Project	28.27	26.49	347.23	2.83
6	Gundal Project	31.99	30.89	459.36	4.05
7	Uduthorehalla Project	3.00	2.63	2.63	6.60
8	Manchanabele Project	63.66	76.68	213.85	3.84
9	Theetha Reservoir Project	28.44	42.71	66.75	1.13
10	Iggalur Anecut Project	7.01	6.38	7.09	4.28
11	Arkavathy Reservoir Project	8.84	8.00	28.06	6.23
	All	468.21	492.74	2114.31	41.43

The budget grant allotted for the above works was Rs. 468 21 lakhs as against which the expenditure was Rs. 492.74 lakhs during the year under report.

11.5.07. Harangi Project Circle, Kushalnagar :–Harangi Project is expected to be completed during 1985 subject to availability of funds. The physical targets achieved during the year was laying of 4,355 Cmtrs. of masonry and concrete for the dam work. The left bank canal was tackled upto 138 Kms. and the total quantity of earth work executed was 5,75,685 Cmtrs. Similarly, right bank canal works were tackled from 0 to 76 kms., of reverse canal 0–16 kms. and K. R. Nagar Branch canal 0–30 kms. The total quantity of earth excavated was 66,220 Cmtrs. The financial outlay (expenditure) of the circle for the year was Rs. 492.33 lakhs as against the budget grant of Rs. 479.56 lakhs.

11.5.08. Bhadra Project Circle, B. R. Project :–All the main works connected with the project were completed in all respects. Water is being stored in the reservoir and allowed both for kharif and Summer irrigation. The balance works are construction of pickups, shifting of villages, irrigation tract roads, formation of terrace gardens below

the toe of the dam, construction of Kusgal bridge and formation of deviation roads.

Under this circle, one major project and eight medium projects were functioning and their progress was as shown below :

Project/Scheme	(Rs. in lakhs) Budget grants for the year	Expenditure incurred during the year	Cumulative expenditure from inception to the end of March 1979	(In '000 hectares) Total irrigation potential created (cumulative)
1	2	3	4	5
1. Bhadra Reservoir Project	370.75	428.12	4610.80	105.57
2. Devara Billikere pickup				
3. Tunga Anicut Project	8.29	19.70	331.48	8.70
4. Jambadahalla Reservoir Project	3.25	3.95	112.25	2.43
5. Bijjur Reservoir Project	0.03	0.03	2.77	1.82
6. Rangayyanadurga Project	15.35	15.38	44.32	--
7. Gondi Anicut	6.40	6.47	—	—
8. Ranikere feeder channel	19.28	18.32	20.24	3.20
9. Dharmapura feeder Channel	0.10	0.06	0.06	—
All	423.45	492.03	5121.92	121.72

The expenditure for the circle during the year was Rs. 492.03 lakhs as against the budget grant of Rs. 423.45 lakhs.

11.5.09. The overall achievement of the department as on 31.3.1979 was that an irrigation potential of 1,21,720 hectares was created against which an area of 1,16,384 hectares was actually irrigated.

11.6. Public Works – Minor Irrigation & Public Health Engineering (North), Dharwad

11.6.01. This department was created in April 1977. With the bifurcation of the MI & PHE department into two zones the jurisdiction of MI & PHE (North Zone) extended to the districts of Belgaum and Gulbarga revenue divisions namely, Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwad, Uttara Kannada and Bellary, Bidar, Gulbarga & Raichur. This bifurcation was only at the level of the Chief Engineer as the construction and maintenance of minor irrigation works were continued to be handled by the regular divisions and sub divisions under the Chief Engineer, Communications and Buildings. However, for the purpose of investigation of minor irrigation works, there were three minor irrigation investigation divisions one each at Dharwad, Belgaum and Raichur and one quality control division at Dharwad.

11.6.02. Shri V. V. Deshpande functioned as Chief Engineer MI & PHE North Zone, with headquarters at Dharwad, throughout the year under report.

11.6 03. The financial achievements under different heads of account during the year were as shown below :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Head of Account	Budget grants for the year	Expenditure during the year
1	2	3
506 Capital outlay	524.00	524.00
306 MI plan	47.00	65.10
305 DPAP	117.89	71.00
308 I W.G.D.	15.00	-Nil-
	703.89	660.10

11.6.04. The physical achievements during the year were as shown below :

(in hectares)

Head of Account	Irrigation Potential created	
	Old	New
1	2	3
506 Capital outlay	609	12,855
306 M. I. Plan	7,984	846
305 D.P.A.P.	—	2,427
Under other heads	3	3
	8,596	16,131

11.6.05. Maintenance :– An amount of Rs. 310 23 lakhs was allotted under 306 non-plan and a sum of Rs. 304.50 lakhs was spent on the maintenance of minor irrigation works, such as tanks, lift irrigation schemes, pickups and feeder channels, etc., during the year.

11.6.06. Investigation :–A number of minor irrigation projects were investigated during the year.

11.7. Public Works – Minor Irrigation and Public Health Engineering (South), Bangalore

11.7.01. This zone created in April, 1977 consisted of eleven districts viz., Bangalore, Tumkur, Kolar, Chitradurga, Shimoga, Hassan, Chikmagalur, Coorg, Dakshina Kannada, Mysore and Mandya. Under this zone, there were two divisions one at Mysore and the other at Shimoga. The execution of the works was however, entrusted to the regular divisions and sub-divisions under the control of the Chief Engineer, Communications and Buildings.

11.7.02. Sri B. Subbiah functioned as Chief Engineer, MI & PHE with head quarters at Bangalore through out the year under report.

11.7 03. The financial achievements under different heads of account during the year were as shown below :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Head of Account	Budget Grants for the year	Expenditure during the year
1	2	3
506 Capital Outlay	480.00	489.73
306 M. I. Plan	48.00	114.06
305 D. P. A. P.	57.95	68.01
305 D. P. A. P. with World Bank Assistance	75.00	49.38
306 Tribal sub-plan	15.00	3.46
308 I. W. G. D.	15.00	6.05
All	690.95	730.69

11.7.04. The physical achievements during the year were as shown below :

(in hectares)

Head of Account	Potential created	
	Old	New
1	2	3
506 Capital Outlay	19,483	7,526
306 M. I. Plan	12,573	533
305 D. P. A. P.	1,377	1,202
305 D. P. A. P. with World Bank Assistance	—	1,473
306 Tribal Sub-plan	30	96
308 I. W. G. D.	7	141
	33,470	10,971

11.7.05. Maintenance :–An amount of Rs. 495.00 lakhs was allotted during the year under 306 non-plan for maintenance of minor irrigation works, such as tanks, lift irrigation schemes, pickups, feeder channels, etc., of which an amount of Rs. 546.22 lakhs was spent.

11.7.05. Investigation:–Preliminary investigation reports in respect of 529 works were completed.

11.8. Public Works – Tungabhadra Project, Munirabad

11.8.01. In January 1974, a separate P.W.D. (Irrigation) zone headed by a Chief Engineer, was formed with headquarters at Munirabad. In addition to Tunga Bhadra Project this zone was also incharge of a few other medium irrigation projects/schemes, namely; Rajolibanda diversion scheme Narihalla, Hagaribommanahally, Kanakanala, Hathikoni Chandrampalli, Soudagar Amerga, Bennethore, Lower Mullamari, Upper Mullamari, Chulkinala and Karanja.

11.8 02. Three circles viz., (a) Tungabhadra Project Circle, Munirabad with three divisions, (b) Tungabhadra canal construction circle, Yermarus with three divisions and (c) the newly formed circle called Irrigation Project Construction Circle, Gulbarga with four divisions, were functioning under this zone.

11.8.03. Of the three circles functioning, the project work was completed in the first two circles and in the third circle, the work was in various stages of progress.

11.8.04. The total command of the Tungabhadra Project was 5.10 lakh hectares. Of this, 3.49 lakh hectares were in Karnataka and 1.60 lakh hectares in Andhra Pradesh. As at the end of the year, total irrigation potential created was 2.74 lakh hectares as against 3.49 lakh hectares of ultimate potential in Karnataka.

11.9. Public Works – Water Resources Development Organisation

11.9.01. This Department is mainly responsible for making an assessment of the water resources of the state and formulating programmes for their development and effective utilization. It is also responsible for dealing with matters arising out of inter-state river disputes.

11.9.02. The headquarters of the department was located at Bangalore. The department had the following six functional divisions viz., (i) Cauvery cell, (ii) Krishna–Godawari Cell, (iii) Hydrology and River Gauging Unit, (iv) Investigation and Planning, (v) Sharavathi Valley Project Cell and (vi) Central Mechanical Organisation. The department was headed by the Chief Engineer (WRDO) who was assisted by a few Superintending Engineers and other officers at the headquarters. Each circle was headed by a Superintending Engineer. During the year under report, the following officers functioned as Chief Engineers.

1. Sri A. V. Shankara Rao (1.4.78 to 30.4.78).
2. Sri P. K. Jagirdhar (30.4.78 to 4.5.78). (Addl. charge)
3. Sri S. R. S. Sastry (4.5.78 to 1.11.78)
4. Sri R. K. Patil, S. E. (Additional charge) (1.11.78 to 8.11.79).
5. Sri P. R. Bellubbi (8.11.78 to 8.3.79), (14.3.79 to 30.3.79).
6. Sri B. Subramanyam (8.3.79 to 14.3.79) and on 31.3.79.

11.9.03. Budget allotment and expenditure during 1978-79 are shown below:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Head of Account	Budget	Expenditure
1	2	3
1. 331, Chief Engineer, W. R. D. O. Zone	10.17	—
2. 534 Capital outlay S. P. H. S. P. Civil Engineering Works	10.00	2.54
3. 259,Central Mechanical Organisation	4.54	4.60

11.9.04. The Cauvery Cell attended to issues arising out of disputes relating to sharing of the Cauvery waters between the State of Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu. It also assisted the "Magdum Committee" appointed by Government.

11.9.05. The Krishna–Godavari Unit continued to collect gauge discharge and withdrawal data, in accordance with the award of the 'Krishna Water Dispute's Tribunal' in repesct of the projects in the Krishna basin in the state. It also attended to matters connected with the Godavari Water dispute. The following agreements were reached during the year.

(i) Agreement dated 4.8.1978 between the states of Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh according to which, Karnataka got 3.5 TMC more of water in the Manjra sub-basin.

(ii) Agreement through exchange of letters dated 29th, 30th and 31st January, 1979 between the Governments of Maharashtra and Karnataka agreeing to share 35 TMC of replaced Krishna waters on diversification of 80 TMC of Godavari waters from Polavaram Project on the Krishna. Karnataka got as its share 21 TMC out of this 35 TMC.

11.9.06. The Hydrology and River Gauging Unit continued the collection and compilation of all river gauging and rainguage data in the state.

11.9.07. The Investigation and Planning Unit undertook investigation of projects and preparation of project reports. During the year under report, 71 major and medium irrigation schemes were under different stages of investigation. 29 Project reports were prepared and submitted to Government. 18 project reports were sent to the other Chief Engineers in charge of major and medium irrigation.

11.9.08. The Sharavathy Valley Project Cell attended to the pending cases pertaining to the residuary civil engineering works of this project, like settlement of claims, etc.

11.9.09. The Central Mechanical Organisation was an advisory body in respect of purchase, utilisation and maintenance of all plant and machinery under the Public Works and Irrigation Departments. During the year under report, the Organisation inspected 695 equipments, of which 60 were recommended for scrapping and the rest for repairs. It received 315 estimates for scrutiny, of which 158 were issued with scrutiny certificates and the remaining 157 were returned with observations.

11.10. Public Works – Karnataka Engineering Research Station – K. R. Sagar

11.10.01. The Karnataka Engineering Research Station, K. R. Sagar caters to the needs of the entire state in the field of civil engineering research. It is an independent unit of P. W. D. headed by a Director, in the rank of a Chief Engineer, Sri G. S. Shivanna functioned as Director of the organisation till 31.12.78 and Shri B. H. Rajan, Joint Director was in additional charge of the post of Director thereafter.

11.10.02. The budget allotment and expenditure of the Research Station, during the year were Rs. 30.60 lakhs and Rs. 26.68 lakhs respectively.

11.10.03. The main achievements of the Research Station during the year under report were as follows:

(i) The 47th Annual Research Session of the Central Board of Irrigation and Power was hosted by the Karnataka Engineering Research Station at Hubli–Dharwad between 21st and 24th of November 1978 with the assistance of the

State Irrigation Departments, the Mysore Power Corporation Ltd., and the Karnataka Electricity Board. The session was inaugurated by His Excellency the Governor of Karnataka Sri Govinda Narayan on 21st November, 1978. Sixty seven technical papers were presented, of which five papers were from the Research Station. On this occasion, a 'Souvenir' was brought out by the Research Station, which was well received. As many as 34 articles were published in this Souvenir, of which two were from the Research Station.

(ii) Fourteen problems, fundamental and basic in nature, were referred to the Research Station by Government of India through Central Board of Irrigation. Out of them, one was taken up for detailed study under the programme of the National Council on Science Technology and another under the Department of Science and Technology of the Government of India.

(iii) The Research Station also participated in the Dasara Exhibition Mysore, Congress Exhibition Bangalore, Research Session Exhibition at Hubli-Dharwad and Institution of Engineers Exhibition at Bangalore in which the hydraulic working models, charts and photographs pertaining to various irrigation and power projects of the state were exhibited.

11.10.04. The Director acted as the ex-officio principal of the Engineering Staff Training College attached to the Research Station. The Training College was started during 1971, with a view to offer refresher courses to the in-service engineering personnel of Karnataka P. W. D. The college was continued as an independent Wing and the staff of the college used to be deputed from the Research Station. Two types of courses, viz., long-term course of 6 weeks' duration and short-term courses of 2 weeks' duration were conducted during the year.

11.11. Ports and Inland Water Transport.

11.11.01. The main object of the Department of Ports and Inland Water Transport is to develop and promote the activities in the field of nautical technology, such as matters relating to ports and harbours, shipping and ship building, dredging and salvaging, inland water transport and ferries and hydrographic surveys, etc.

11.11.02. The department had two broad units, viz., 'Ports Unit' and the 'Ferries Unit'. The department was headed by a Director who was also the Nautical Advisor to the State Government. He was assisted by a qualified Port Officer on ports administration and a Port Engineer as technical adviser in civil engineering works of the department. The Marine Engineer was incharge of the maintenance and upkeep of the floating crafts. The other supporting staff consisted of one Economist, one Hydrographer, one Ferries Officer and one Administrative Assistant. Captain KKS Kumaran functioned as Director of Ports and Inland Water Transport till 19.2.79 and Captain Joseph Fernandes during the remaining period.

11.11.03. The receipt and expenditure of the two broad units of the department during the year were as under:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Head of Account	Receipts	Expenditure	
			Non-plan	Plan
1	2	3	4	5
1.	135 Ports, light houses and shipping	12.24	24.34	—
2.	Ferries Navigation Services Oriented	1.75	6.08	6.74

11.11.04. The main achievements of the department during the year were as follows:—

(i) The ports of Karwar, Belekeri, Tadri, Honavar, Bhatkal, Coondapur, Hangarakatta and Malpe were taken

up for further development at a total cost of Rs. 28.00 lakhs, of which a sum of Rs. 15.00 lakhs was earmarked for Karwar port in addition to grants from Central Government for Karwar.

(ii) The work of dredging was taken up in respect of Karwar, Honavar, Coondapur and Hangarakatta Commercial harbours and Malpe and Honnavar fishing harbours.

(iii) Light houses were got constructed at the following ports: Belekeri, Honnavar, Bhatkal, Coondapur and Malpe.

(iv) The total number of harbour crafts licensed under the Karnataka Harbour Craft Rules, 1963 stood at 514. Also, there were 13 floating crafts which were based at Karwar, Honnavar and Coondapur ports to cater to the shipping needs.

(v) Out of 670 ferries/navigation services spread over the state, 17 navigation services were under the direct control of the department which handled 4,31,794 passengers and 1,632 number of animals. 43 navigation services were under the management of department through auction-cum-lease.

(vi) The total tonnage of Cargo imported/exported during the year was 4,75,600 metric tonnes.

(vii) The total number of foreign and coastal steamers and sailing vessels which entered the ports was 1,440 with an aggregate tonnage space of 9,14,643 Cums.

11.11.05. The weather was fair throughout the year except during the south-west monsoon period when the weather was occasionally squally. With the result, there were 3—4 wrecks but no loss of life.

11.12 Electrical—Inspectorate.

11.12.01. The department was responsible for administration of the Indian Electricity Act, 1910, and the Indian Electricity Rules, 1956, the Karnataka Electricity (Taxation and Consumption) Act, 1959 and the Rules made thereunder, the Karnataka Cinemas (Regulation) Act, 1964 and the Karnataka Cinemas (Regulation) Rules, 1971, the Karnataka Lifts Act, 1974, and the Karnataka Lifts Rules, 1976.

11.12.02. During the year under report, 1,910 numbers and 3,058 Kms. of various categories of installations were inspected and 2,273 periodical inspections were conducted.

11.12.03. 173 drawings pertaining to different category of installations were approved. A total number of 307 licences, 1,133 supervisors' permits, 101 special wiring permissions and 1,785 wiremen permits were issued during the year.

CHAPTER-12

DEPARTMENTS UNDER INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE SECRETARIAT

12.1. Industries and Commerce

12.1.01. The objectives of the Department of Industries and Commerce are: (i) promotion of large and medium scale industries, small scale and village industries and (ii) providing infrastructural facilities/assistance for improvement of existing industries.

12.1.02. During the year under report, Sri V. Krishnan continued to hold the post of Director of Industries and Commerce and Commissioner for Industrial development.

12.1.03. The budget allotment for 1978–79 was Rs. 1035.00 lakhs as against which the amount spent was Rs. 1190.50 lakhs; Rs. 155.50 lakhs in excess of the allotment.

12.1.04. With a view to exploit the available resources to the maximum extent, government in their order No. CI 13 ERI 78, dated 1–5–1978 established seven District Industries Centres in the seven districts covered by the Rural Industries Project, viz; Belgaum, Bidar, Bijapur, Dharwad, Hassan, Shimoga and Tumkur. Each of these centres was headed by a General Manager in the rank of a Joint Director with two Assistant Directors and other supporting staff.

12.1.05. A brief review of the activities of the department during 1978-79 is given below:

(i) 47 letters of intent/licenses involving an investment of Rs. 6,536.57 lakhs and an employment potential of 7,693 were issued.

(ii) 32 registration certificates were issued by the Director General of Technical Development, New Delhi involving investment of Rs. 2,831.78 lakhs and an employment potential of 3,681.

(iii) 165 applications for location of industries in the industrially backward districts, viz; Mysore, Dharwad, Raichur, etc. were considered for sanction of central subsidy amounting to Rs. 124.11 lakhs. Similarly, 16 units were considered for sanction of state subsidy amounting to Rs. 5.16 lakhs in the industrially backward districts of Tumkur, Hassan, Uttara Kannada, Dakshina Kannada, Bijapur, Belgaum, Bidar and Gulbarga. This apart development loans to the extent of Rs. 92.37 lakhs were sanctioned to 16 units whose investments exceeded more than Rs. 10.00 lakhs.

Small Scale Industries :—

12.1.06. The state had registered a phenomenal growth in small scale sector as could be seen from the following figures :

Year	Units registered (No.)	Capital investment (Rs. in lakhs)	estimated value of production (Rs. in lakhs)	Persons employed (No.)
1	2	3	4	5
1978-79	21,847	20,175 68	46,279 29	2,83 853

Coir Industries :—

12.1.07. At the end of 1978-79, there were 47 coir industrial co-operative societies as per registers maintained but only 6 were functioning effectively. For these 6 societies, the Karnataka State Central Co-operative Marketing Society had sanctioned financial assistance in the form of grants and loans to the extent of Rs. 6.74 lakhs. The sales turn over of the Karnataka State Central Co-operative Marketing Society for the year was Rs. 20.85 lakhs with a profit of Rs. 0.63 lakh. The society started a defibring unit at Coondapur and a motorised spinning unit at Kumta during the year under report.

Handicrafts :—

12.1.08. Karnataka is well known for its handicrafts, particularly sandal wood and ivory carving, inlay-work,

bidri-ware, etc. There was a budget provision of Rs. 12.00 lakhs for the development of handicrafts during the year.

12.1.09. The artisans were encouraged to form co-operative societies with a view to eliminate middle men in marketing and to increase their earnings. During the year under report a sum of Rs. 60,000 as loan and Rs. 40,000 as grants were sanctioned to artisans.

Export promotion :—

12.1.10. The third meeting of the Karnataka State Export Promotion Advisory Board was held on 16-5-78 under the chairmanship of the Honourable Minister for Industries and the important decisions were to :—

(i) conduct training course for export promotion,

(ii) award prizes to the best exporters of Karnataka for the year 1976–77,

(iii) continue 'Export Promotion Wing' in the Directorate of Industries and Commerce,

(iv) bring out the 'Directory of Exporters' in Karnataka, and

(v) conduct 'Export Potential Survey' of Karnataka.

12.2. Sandalwood Oil Factories

12.2.01. The two Sandalwood Oil Factories, one at Mysore and the other at Shimoga were being run as departmental undertakings. The Department incharge of these two Factories was also running the Government Soap Factory at Bangalore. However, the Department was guided by the Board of Management for Government Industrial Concerns.

12.2.02. With Headquarters at Bangalore, the department was headed by a Director. Each of the factories was headed by a General Manager. Shri V. Jayappa functioned as Director during the year. Shri B. L. Gopalakrishna

functioned as General Manager of the Sandalwood Oil Factory at Mysore till 18.10.1978 and Shri S. S. Revadi functioned as General Manager thereafter. Shri B. M. Nataraj was the General Manager of the Factory at Shimoga till 20.10.78 and Shri B. L. Gopalkrishna thereafter.

12.2.03. The Sandalwood Oil Factory at Mysore had a work force of 194 (all categories) as against the sanctioned strength of 231 as at the end of the year. The corresponding figures for the factory at Shimoga were 116 and 147 respectively. In addition, the factory at Mysore employed 108 workers on piece-rate basis.

12.2.04. The two factories were engaged in distillation and sale of sandalwood oil. The factory at Mysore had a capacity to distill about 1,800 tonnes of sandalwood per annum and that at Shimoga 1,200 tonnes per annum; corresponding capacity in terms of output of sandalwood oil being 72,000 kgs. and 50,000 kgs., respectively per annum.

12.2.05. Due to dwindling supplies of sandalwood, the factories did not work to the full capacity. During the year, 1,200 tonnes of sandalwood were allotted by the State Forest Department for the two factories and 223 tonnes were purchased from Tamil Nadu through auctions. The two factories distilled 1,170 tonnes of sandalwood and the production of oil was about 49,823 kgs. during the year. 46,451 kgs. of oil were sold and the net profit was Rs. 101.60 lakhs during the year, which worked out to 109% of the effective capital.

12.2.06. In view of the continued depletion of the sandalwood supplies, the factories had contemplated diversification of their activities. For the purpose, a project was prepared for utilisation of the spare capacity for distilling essential oils such as palmarosa, lemongrass, citronilla and geranium plants during the year. The project was under consideration of Government. The project also

provided for cultivation, in collaboration with the Forest Department, of citronilla, lemongrass and palmarosa over an extent of about 520 hectares in Kushalnagar forest area to feed the factory at Mysore and of geranium over an extent of about 160 hectares in Kemmangundi area to feed the factory at Shimoga. Preliminary work in this regard was in progress.

12.3. Government Soap Factory

12.3.01. The main objective of the factory was to produce quality soaps, detergents and by-products and to sell the products at fair prices.

The factory was under the administrative control of the Director, Government Soap and Sandalwood Oil Factories, who was assisted by two General Managers, one Financial Manager, two Administrative Officers and a few other executives.

12.3.02. During the year 1978–79, the expenditure incurred amounted to Rs. 824.59 lakhs, while the revenue realised amounted to Rs. 877.51 lakhs.

12.3.03. The following table shows production, sales, exports, etc; of the factory during 1977-78 and 1978-79:

Item	Soap unit		Detergent plant	
	1977–78	1978–79	1977–78	1978–79
1	2	3	4	5
Production (tonnes)	4829.00	4934.00	3316.00	2460.00
Sales (Rs. lakhs)	579.56	638.23	232.31	260.31
Gross Profit (Rs. lakhs)	64.78	123.19	33.83	57.97
Net Profit (Rs. lakhs)	7.62	26.45	0.35	16.64
Value of exports (Rs. lakhs)	6.78	6.18	60.18	35.70

A fatty acids Project costing Rs. 4.50 crores was under implementation. The factory also embarked upon a massive soap expansion Project for increasing its soap production capacity from 6,000 tonnes per annum to 26,000 tonnes, in a phased manner.

12.4. Mines and Geology.

12.4.01. The department is responsible for prospecting and exploration of mineral deposits and licensing mining activities in the state. It is also responsible for conducting underground water surveys, with a view to ascertain the availability of underground water resources for drinking, irrigation and industrial purposes.

12.4.02. With its headquarters located at Bangalore, the department had divisional (five divisions viz ; Bangalore, Bellary, Belgaum, Gulbarga and Dakshina Kannada) and district set-up. The department was headed by the Director, who was assisted by a few other officers at the headquarters. Each Divisional Office was headed by a Deputy Director. Sri G. Shivashankar functioned as Director till 31.10.1978 and Sri C. N. Venkata Kumaran from 1.11.1978 onwards.

12.4.03. The departmental expenditure during the year 1978-79 amounted to Rs. 124.40 lakhs, while revenue was much higher at Rs. 384.18 lakhs. Revenue and expenditure figures for the past 5 years are shown below :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Revenue	Expenditure
1974–75	215.72	41.83
1975–76	280.23	57.54
1976–77	301.56	95.77
1977–78	372.29	104.77
1978–79	384.18	124.40

Mineral Surveys :—

12.4.04. Detailed investigations, both under plan and non-plan schemes, were carried out in different parts of the state in respect of the following minerals, viz ; asbestos, bauxite, china-clay, chromite, copper-ore, iron-ore, kyanite, limestone, magnesite, moulding-sand and steatite.

12.4.05. Investigations for asbestos deposits were carried out near Haradanahalli and Shiggavalu-Koppalu in Krishnaraj Nagar taluk. Asbestos veins were noticed in the ultra-mafic rocks exposed over a length of 60 ms. 66 trial pits were sunk and 24 samples were collected for chemical analysis. An area of 45 hectares was mapped.

12.4.06. Investigations into bauxite deposits were carried out in Mudabidri, Mulki and Udipi of Dakshina Kannada district and Navingaon – Ramthirtha Karki in Uttara Kannada district. In all, an area of 704 sq. kms. was surveyed and mapped and 310 samples were collected and analysed in Dakshina Kannada district. The Aluminium Oxide (Al_2O_3) content ranged from 28 percent to 50 percent in these places. In Uttara Kannada district, 62 samples were drawn ; the Al_2O_3 content of which varied from 45 percent to 59 percent.

12.4.07. Investigations into china clay deposits were carried out in an area of 485 sq. kms. in the coastal belt from Sadashivagad to Honnavar in Uttara Kannada district 177 samples were collected for further investigations.

12.4.08. Large scale mapping, prospecting and drilling for low-grade chromite deposits were also carried out in Shivani area (Tarikere taluk) and Lakkarasanahalli area (Channarayapatna taluk). In Shivani area, an extent of 150 sq. kms. was surveyed and mapped. 32 core samples and 42 surface samples were collected and analysed ; Chromium Oxide (Cr_2O_3) content ranged from 20 percent to 28 percent. Drilling explorations were continued in

Lakkarasanahalli; the samples analysed had 20 percent Chromium Oxide. According to the preliminary assessment, reserves were estimated at 2.73 lakh tonnes with 29 percent Chromium Oxide.

12.4.09. Drilling and mining expeditions for copper deposits were carried out at Machanur (Lingsugur taluk) and Kallur (Raichur district) and surveys for copper occurence near Harapanahalli were carried out. 362 core samples were collected from Machanur and analysed. Occurence of mineral zone was proved in both Machanur and Kallur areas.

12.4.10. Investigations into iron-ore deposits were carried out in Kigga area and Ballarayana Durga (both of Chikmagalur district) and Santhepet – Shantigudda area (Uttara Kannada district). In Kigga area, an extent of 180 sq. kms. was surveyed and mapped for magnetite iron-ore deposits and also 40 samples collected and analysed. In Ballarayana Durga area, 90 hectares were surveyed and mapped for Banded Magnetite Quartzite (BMQ) deposits and 48 samples were collected. In Uttara Kannada district, 665 hectares were surveyed and mapped for vanadiferous iron-ore and 40 samples were collected for analysis. In addition, an area of 75 sq. kms. was surveyed and mapped for magnetite iron-ore.

12.4.11. An area of 200 sq. kms. was surveyed and mapped and 45 samples were collected for kyanite deposits in Tunsoge area (H. D. Kote Taluk).

12.4.12. Detailed investigations into calcium lime-stone and dolomite limestone were carried out in Chitradurga, Shimoga, Tumkur and Uttara Kannada districts. An area of 418 hectares was mapped in Kudrekanive region. 542 core samples and 100 surface samples were collected. The reserves are estimated at 30 million tonnes of 43 percent Calcium Oxide (CaO). In Shimoga district, an extent of

120 sq. km. was surveyed and mapped, 36 samples were collected. The reserves were estimated at one million tonne of 22% to 29% Calcium Oxide (CaO) and 1.7% to 10.0% Magnesium Oxide (MgO). In Uttara Kannada district, an area of 75 sq. kms. was surveyed and mapped. The samples analysed had 20 percent Calcium Oxide (CaO) and 15 percent Magnesium Oxide (MgO).

12.4.13. Prospecting and drilling expeditions for magnesite deposits were carried out at Kikkeri Doddi (Kollegal taluk) in an area of 3 hectares, 15 core samples and 45 pit and trench samples were collected and analysed ; the analysis being 85 percent of Magnesium Oxide (MgO) 2.5 percent of Calcium Oxide (CaO) and 0.5 percent of Silicondiaoxide (Si_2). O The reserves were estimated at about 3.70 lakh tonnes.

12.4.14. Surveys for moulding sand deposits were carried out in the Ghataprabha and Markandeya rivers in Gokak taluk. Similar surveys were carried out in Badami taluk and Yadgir taluk. Large scale maps were drawn covering areas of 1,100 sq. kms. and 750 sq. kms. respectively.

12.4.15. Surveys for steatite were conducted in Arasikere taluk. An extent of 450 sq. kms. was surveyed and mapped.

12.4.16. The Diamond Drilling unit of the department with 10 diamond drills were deployed in drilling operations connected with chromite, copper, limestone and magnesite investigations in various parts of the state. The total extent of drilling done was 8,480 ms. during the year.

Mineral Concessions :—

12.4.17. During the calendar year 1978, 189 certificates of approval were issued and 269 certificates were renewed.

12.4.18. For prospecting for minerals, 355 applications were received during 1978. Fresh prospecting licences were

issued covering an area of 5,426 hectares (Bangalore division 2,641 hectares, Bellary division – 432 hectares, Belgaum Division – 7 hectares, Gulbarga Division – 468 hectares and Dakshina Kannada Division – 1,878 hectares).

12.4.19. 223 applications for grant of mining leases were received during 1978. Fresh mining leases granted during 1978 covered an area of 8,073 hectares (Bangalore division – 1,078 hectares, Bellary division – 1,536 hectares, Belgaum division – 1,809 hectares, Gulbarga division – 2,435 hectares and Dakshina Kannada division – 1,217 hectares).

Mineral Production :—

12.4.20. During the year 1978, the value of major minerals output in the state was estimated at Rs. 3375.23 lakhs. Gold, Iron-ore, manganese ore, chromite, bauxite, limestone, silica-sand and clays were the major minerals mined during the year. Output of minerals whose value exceeded Rs. 10 lakhs during 1978 are shown below :

(Qty. : tonnes Value : '000 Rs.)

Mineral		Quantity	Value
1		2	3
1. Bauxite	..	48,064	11.14
2. Chromite	..	22,348	22.61
3. Copper	..	52,426	35.30
4. Gold (Kgs.)	..	2,619	2,121.68
5. Silver (Kgs.)	..	205	2.69
6. Iron ore	..	30,13,558	535.66
7. Manganese ore	..	3,62,911	120.79
8. Quartz	..	98,236	30.63
9. Limestone	..	22,51,128	377.63
10. Silica sand	..	59,635	11.36
11. Iron ore fines	..	3,00,940	43.73
12. Murrum	..	17,500	10.50
13. Limeshell	..	41,944	14.05
14. Others	..		37.46

12.4.21. The value of output of minor minerals during the year 1978 was estimated at Rs. 1730.24 lakhs. Important minor minerals exploited were : building stones, (7.04 lakh tonnes), Shahabad stones (333.86 lakh sq. ft.), Ornamental stones (26,300 tonnes) and bricks (2,346 lakhs).

Ground Water Cell :—

12.4.22. The State Ground Water Cell consists of the Geohydrological section, Geophysical Section, Drilling Section and Chemical Laboratory. In addition, four Command Area Unit Offices and 19 District Ground Water Survey Offices were also under the control of the State Ground Water Cell.

12.4.23. An extent of 14,183 sq. kms. was covered by geohydrological surveys during the year. Inventorying of 12,963 wells 1,614 pumping and recovery tests were carried out and 32,773 water levels were measured and recorded on daily, fortnightly and monthly basis. A total of 10,545 technical advices were rendered to government and private agencies. 509 wells were drilled. Rural Electrification Corporation schemes, referred by the Karnataka Electricity Board, were studied and cleared.

12.4.24. The Geophysical Section carried out surveys and located 726 well sites. In all 2,770 well samples were analysed. Water-balance studies were carried out in the selected basins. In addition, geohydrological data received from district and Command Area Units were analysed.

12.4.25. The Drilling Unit which operated 72 drills, drilled 616 bore wells ; accomplishing a total of 15,860 metres. In addition, 164 field test of borewells were carried out.

12.5. Sericulture.

12.5.01. The main objective of the department is to promote and develop sericulture in the state from mulberry cultivation to silk weaving. Sericulture is one of

the important industries in the state. During the year, about 2.75 lakh hectares were under mulberry cultivation and a total of about 7,370 villages had taken to sericultural industry in the State. The number of families dependent on this industry was about 4.8 lakhs including 2.00 lakh families depending directly on it.

12.5.02. The department had its headquarters at Bangalore; It had four divisional offices and district level offices in most of the districts.

12.5.03. The department was headed by the Director, who was assisted by a couple of Joint Directors and other Officers at the Headquarters. The divisional office was headed by a Deputy Director.

12.5.04. The budget allotment for the year was Rs. 454.81 lakhs (plan and non-plan combined) and the actual expenditure was much higher at Rs. 534.10 lakhs. The allotment and expenditure under plan programmes were: Rs. 258.00 lakhs and Rs. 325.10 lakhs respectively. The corresponding figures for non-plan programmes were Rs. 196.81 lakhs and Rs. 209.00 lakhs respectively.

12.5.05. The main activities of the department consisted of providing improved varieties of mulberry cuttings (mainly M–5), production and supply of disease free bi-voltine seeds, educating the farmers and ensuring better price to the cocoon producers through organisation of cocoon markets. The major achievements of the department during the year are highlighted in the following paragraphs.

12.5.06. About 1,300 truck loads of M–5 cuttings were supplied to the sericulturists. For propogation of new races through production and supply of basic seed cocoons, 12 more Government Silk Farms were established during the year bringing the total of such farms to 80 as at the end of the year. These farms produced 467.54 lakh seed cocoons. They also raised 330 hectares of M–5 mulberry.

12.5.07. During the year under report, 16.82 crores of disease free laying were produced in the state of which the share of the 80 government grainages was 5.50 crores.

12.5.08. In the Mysore seed area, of Magadi and Kunigal taluks, 118.56 crores of seed cocoons were produced. In the Bi-voltine seed area of Anekal taluk, 8.25 crores of seed cocoons were produced.

12.5.09. During the year, 518 Extension and Chowki Rearing Centres in the traditional area (Bangalore, Kolar, Mandya, Mysore and Tumkur districts) and 106 such centres in new area were maintained which benefitted 70,000 sericulturists.

12.5.10. Under the Intensive Sericulture Development Programme (ISDP), 36 Extension Centres and 518 Chawki Rearing Centres were functioning which benefitted 76,155 sericulturists. Four model Grainages continued to function which produced 56.08 lakh disease free layings. Also, 1,146 truck loads and 128 trailor loads of M–5 cuttings were supplied to farmers.

12.5.11. Another major highlight of the year was the Rs. 54.40 crores World Bank Project for the development of sericulture industry in Karnataka, which was in an advanced stage.

12.5.12. 35 Notified Cocoon Markets continued to function during the year which registered a total turn-over of 28,300 tonnes of cocoons valued at about Rs. 57.00 crores. During the year, 2,699 metric tonnes of raw-silk was produced in the state.

12.6. Stores Purchase.

12.6.01. The Store Purchase Department was essentially a service organisation intended to meet the requirements–of stationery and stores, etc.–of all Government depart-

ments. It acted as the purchasing and inspecting agency on behalf of all government departments. All governmental/industrial concerns, however, did not come under the jurisdiction of the department. Also, purchase of medicines, drugs and equipments required by government hospitals and dispensaries is outside the purview of the department. It functioned generally on the pattern of the Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals (DGS and D) of the Government of India.

12.6.02. The Department was only a headquarters organisation located at Bangalore. It was headed by the Director who was assisted by 3 Assistant Directors. The department was guided by an Executive Committee and the Director was the Chairman of this committee.

12.6.03. The department had a budget allotment of Rs. 9.75 lakhs for the year 1978-79 as against which the expenditure amounted to Rs. 7.08 lakhs.

12.6.04. During the year, 348 enquiries were issued, of which 201 (including rate contract cases) were disposed off. Total orders placed during the year were valued at Rs. 278.00 lakhs.

CHAPTER-13

DEPARTMENTS UNDER EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES SECRETARIAT

13.1. Archaeology and Museums

13.1.01. The main objectives of the Department of Archaeology and Museums are: (1) conducting explorations and excavations of historical/ancient sites/monuments, (2) conservation of monuments of historical importance; and (3) maintenance of museums and antiquities.

Excavations :—

13.1.02. Archaeological excavation at the foot of hill range, north of Hallur, in the village Tadakanahalli Hirekerur taluk of Dharwad district was conducted and four circular megaliths dating back to 1000 B. C. to 3,000 B. C. were unearthed. In these megaliths, pre-historic people had placed a number of different shaped vessels and the skeletal remains of human beings and bones of animals. There were also iron implements such as arrowheads, knives and spearheads associated with early iron using people of Hallur. A peculiar white painted black and red potteryware was also excavated.

Epigraphical explorations :—

13.1.03. During the year 1978-79, three important sets of copper plates belonging to the ' Ganga ' times were added to the epigraphical stock of the Directorate. Similarly, another 3 sets of copper plates bearing a seal and depicting the royal emblem of Gangas viz. the ' elephant ', was also excavated. These were royal charters, written in the Kannada script, issued by the kings of the Ganga dynasty of the 7th and 9th centuries A. D. Among the three sets, two sets give the geneology of the family belonging to different kings of Ganga dynasty and all of them have got a common feature i. e. donation or grant of villages/lands.

Numismatic Explorations :—

13.1.04. During the year under report, a total of 6,706 coins of various metals were received by the department under the Karnataka Treasure Trove Act. Of these, 268 were gold coins, 5,596 were silver, 835 copper and 7 lead. The details are as follows :

(a) nearly 5,534 punch marked silver coins-burried in copper and earthern vessels having inscription in Brahmi script dating back to 2nd to 3rd century A. D. – were unearthed in a big hoard at Koppal in Raichur district. These coins were of different shapes and had unique different marks.

(b) A hoard of 102 gold coins or gold fanams (tiny coins) were also received by the directorate for the verification. Of these, 45 coins belonged to the Mughal period and bore names and impressions of various Mughal kings. There were also 47 other coins bearing prancing bulls or horse on one side and double bars crossing one another and having Nagari script in each segment on the other side. It is believed, that they must have been issued by Murari Rao Ghorpade who was Governor of Trichinapally in 1742 A. D.

(c) A rare hoard of 820 copper coins belonging to the period of Bahamani rulers was found in a village near Jamakhandi taluk in Bijapur district.

(d) 28 gold coins belonging to the 15th century A. D. and bearing different symbols and names of various kings of Vijayanagar Empire, found in N. R. Pura taluk of Chikmagalur district, were received by the directorate for verification.

(e) 48 gold coins, called varahas, issued by Ikkeri Sadasiva Nayaka of Keladi were received as treasure trove from Kankanavadi village in Ramdurga taluk.

(f) five lead coins of Satavahana period two lead coins issued by Asoka and two copper coins issued by the East India Company, which were found at Banavasi and Karwar respectively were received by the directorate as treasure trove.

Explorations :—

13.1.05. Explorations were conducted in the districts of Bidar, Hassan, Bellary, Uttara Kannada and Bangalore. 85 villages were surveyed which resulted in exploration of 19 ancient sites; (including Neolithic and Megalithic periods) three forts, 65 temples and tombs, 56 sculptures, 75 inscriptions and 7 mosques.

Conservation of monuments ;—

13.1.06. There were 686 protected monuments in Karnataka. During 1978-79, conservation of 4 monuments was done.

13.1.07. During the year, the famous palace of Mysore was also considered as a historical monument.

Acquisition by Museums :

13.1.08. As a specimen of Karnataka's heritage, various articles on sculptures, paintings, coins, metal weights, inscriptions, manuscripts, swords, axes, instruments, etc., were acquired.

13.1.09. In order to create awareness of Karnataka's heritage, 77 films were screened and 61 lectures were arranged.

13.2. Public Instruction.

13.2.01. The main objective of the department is to provide for, supervise and improve school education covering the age group 6 – 16 years. The department is also

responsible for fulfilling the Constitutional Directive of providing free and compulsory education to all children in the age group of 6 – 14 years.

13.2.02. The organisational set up of the department consisting of four divisions, twenty one educational districts and 186 educational ranges extended down to the village level.

13.2.03. The Department was headed by the Director of Public Instruction, who was assisted by three functional Directors and one Additional Director at the headquarters. Each Divisional Office was headed by a Joint Director of Public Instruction and each District Office by a Deputy Director of Public Instruction. In addition, a number of special officers were attached to each of the officers at these levels.

13.2.04. Sri S. Manchaiah functioned as Director of Public Instruction during 1978-79. Sri K. Mallappa was the Director in charge of primary education, Sri M. C. Muniswamy, Director, was Chairman of the Karnataka Secondary Education Examination Board and Sri J. M. T. Rajan was Additional Director and Director, Department of Educational Research and Training. Sri S. P. Satish was Additional Director of Public Instruction (Special).

13.2.05. During 1978-79, expenditure was of the order of Rs. 140.83 crores. Primary education accounted for 54.9 % of the total, secondary education 21.8 % and the balance on administration and other miscellaneous purposes.

Institutions and Enrolment :—

13.2.06. During the year, 38,892 institutions were under the control of the department. Of them, 254 were composite Junior colleges, 2,177 High schools, 11,736 higher primary schools, 22,289 lower primary schools and 2,436 pre-primary schools. The combined enrolment of all these institutions was 55,77,105 with a teacher strength of 1.37,639.

Pre-primary Education :—

13.2.07. With a view to inculcate the habit of attending the school even from the early age of 3 years, which would improve the attendance at the primary stage, considerable emphasis was given to the programme of pre-primary education. As at the end of the year, there were 2,436 nursery schools in the state with an enrolment of 2,16,117 of which 1,08,435 or more than 45% were girls The number of teachers was 3,777 of whom 3,747 were women.

Primary Education :—

13.2.08. This comprised two stages : standards I to IV forming the lower primary stage (corresponding to the age group 6–10 years) and standards V to VII, forming higher primary stage (corresponding to the age group of 10–13 years). The Sixth Plan objective, (the year 1978-79 being the first year) aimed at achieving universal education for all the children in the age group 6–13 years in the state over the period of next 10 years. The state had already achieved 99.8 % enrolment in the age group 6–10 years. Through a system of better facilities and incentives, it was proposed to achieve higher enrolment in the age group 10–13 years.

13.2.09. During the year, the total enrolment at the primary education stage was 47,15,990, of which 36,11,255 at the lower primary stage and 11,04,735 at the higher primary stage. The number of teachers in both the primary stages was 1,06,098, of whom 94.456 were trained.

13.2.10. During the year, a sum of Rs. 100.00 lakhs was provided as grants for the construction of 2,220 class rooms at the rate of Rs. 4,500 per class room. The entire amount was more or less utilized.

13.2.11. At the end of the year, 32,200 " School Betterment Committees " were functioning in the State. These committees did laudable work in collecting donations

(amounting to Rs. 10.00 crores so far), improving physical facilities in schools and increasing enrolment.

13.2.12. One of the major programmes was the mid-day meals programme. It covered a total of 13.27 lakh children of whom 4.77 lakhs were pre-school children and 8.50 lakhs were primary school children. To ensure efficient running of the scheme, 60 additional central kitchens were started during the year bringing the total to 110. Each central kitchen catered to about 6,000 children.

13.2.13. In addition, a number of other programmes were taken up, such as, providing equipments and teaching aids, establishing libraries in primary schools, (4,000 schools had been covered so far), sanctioning of attendance scholarships to girls and supplying free text books to children belonging to SC/ST. During the year, 65,000 girls were awarded attendance scholarships and 1.00 lakh children were provided with free text books.

Secondary Education :—

13.2.14. During the year, 31 high schools were newly started bringing the total of secondary schools to 2,431, including 254 composite junior colleges where first and second year P. U.C. were provided (plus two stage). The total enrolment was 6,44,998 and the number of teachers was 27,771. The enrolment in high schools (VIII – X Standards) was 5,91,559 of which 2,01,580 were girls. The important development during the year was the introduction of the new syllabus in a phased manner beginning with the VIII standard.

13.2.15. Under the sub-plan for SC/ST, 260 book banks were established during the year in high schools bringing the total to 1,350. 100 book banks were established in junior colleges during the year, bringing the total to 215. To help and improve the performance of students belonging to SC/ST special coaching centres were continued in 140 selected high schools.

Other Programmes / Activities :—

13.2.16. Under the scheme of " National Scholarships ", six scholarships (two by State Government and four by Central Government) were provided for each C. D. Block. Further, two additional scholarships per C. D. Block were provided for tribal community by Government of India.

13.2.17. Special scholarships were awarded to children of government servants who died while in service. Educational concessions to children and dependents of defence personnel and political sufferers were also granted. Scholarships were also awarded to students offering " Samskrita " as full subject.

13.2.18. Projects No. 614 and 620 under the " World Food Programme " were continued during the year. Under the first project 60,000 beneficiaries in schools and colleges (with the provision of one meal) and 35,000 beneficiaries in Government hostels and remand homes (with three meals) were covered. Under the second project, 30,000 beneficiaries in private hostels and orphanages (with three meals) were covered during the year.

13.3. Collegiate Education

13.3.01. The Department of Collegiate Education is responsible for administering government colleges and for administering grant-in-aid in respect of aided private colleges. Only degree colleges in arts, science, home science, commerce (both government & private) and private law colleges come under the purview of the department.

13.3.02. It had a small headquarters organisation at Bangalore and headed by Director, who was assisted by a few other officers. During 1978-79, Smt. P. Selvie Das functioned as Director.

13.3.03. The sanctioned staff strength of the department was 2,746, of which 2,317 posts were filled up as at the end of the year. Category wise details are shown below :

Category of Posts	Sanctioned	No. in position		
		Total	of which	
			SC	ST
1	2	3	4	5
Class I	215	142	9	4
Class II	1215	1091	.55	14
Class III	510	417	30	10
Class IV	806	667	127	23
Total ..	2746	2317	221	51

13.3.04. The department had a total budget allocation of Rs. 63.10 lakhs as against which the expenditure was Rs. 98.60 lakhs.

Institutions and Enrolment :—

13.3.05. No New colleges were started during the year. As at the end of the year, there were 24 government colleges and 244 private colleges in the state. Of the latter, 175 were aided colleges. The combined enrolment of all these colleges was 1,02,848 (provisional figure). The trend in enrolment during the past three years is indicated below :

Enrolment in Degree Courses :—

Year	Government colleges			Private colleges		
	Boys	Girls	Both	Boys	Girls	Both
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1976-77	12,611	6,196	18,807	50,607	22 761	73,368
1977-78	13,653	6.928	20,581	56,237	21,739	77,976
1978-79	13,924	7,114	21,038	56,013	25 797	81,810
Total :	40,188	20,238	60,426	1,62,857	70,297	2 33,154

Scholarships :—

13.3.06. Various kinds of scholarships, as in previous years, were given to the students of both government and private colleges in the state. During 1978-79, an amount of Rs. 14.33 lakhs was distributed by way of scholarships as against Rs. 14.35 lakhs during 1977-78 and Rs. 17.61 lakhs during 1976-77.

13.3.07. In addition, to help the poor and meritorious students, Government of India loans were also distributed during the year. During 1978-79, an amount of Rs. 13.46 lakhs (provisional figures) were so distributed as against Rs. 60.51 lakhs during 1977-78 and Rs. 45.86 lakhs during 1976-77.

Book Banks :—

13.3.08. As and when proposals were received from the colleges for starting book banks, government's share by way of assistance was released.

13.4. Technical Education.

13.4.01. The Department of Technical Education was responsible for evolving and maintaining standards in engineering education in the state, running government colleges and polytechnics and administering grants to aided institutions, etc.

13.4.02. The department had a headquarters set up at Bangalore, which was headed by a Director who was assisted by a few other officers and staff. The 'Board of Technical Examinations' functioned as an advisory body for the department in matters connected with syllabi of various courses and conduct of examinations. The Director of Technical Education was the Chairman of this Board.

13.4.03. Sri A. R. Bhavikatti, functioned as Director upto 30.4.1978 and Sri M. R. Dharmaiah Gowda functioned as Director with effect from 10.5.1978 (in the intervening period Sri B. N. Krishnamurthy, Joint Director was in additional charge of the post of Director).

13.4.04. The sanctioned strength of the department was 2,699 as at the end of the year of which 2,108 posts were filled up as detailed below:

Category of post	Sanctioned	Filled up	SC	ST
1	2	3	4	5
Class I and II	220	167	8	1
Class III	1,671	1,325	88	1
Class IV	808	616	189	5
Total ..	2,699	2,108	285	7

13.4.05. The budget allotment for the year was Rs. 495.10 lakhs, of which an amount of Rs. 450.16 lakhs was spent as detailed below:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Head of Account	Provision		Expenditure	
	Plan	Non-plan	Plan	Non-plan
1	2	3	4	5
1. Directorate	2.00	11.12	2.27	11.82
2. Government Institutions	44.90	232.47	41.05	185.30
3. Aided Institutions	25.20	120.50	29.70	130.68
4. Others	30.20	28.71	21.55	27.79
Total ..	102.30	392.80	94.57	355.59

13.4.06. An amount of Rs. 160.38 lakhs was disbursed as grant-in-aid to private engineering colleges and polytechnics including the Karnataka Regional Engineering College, Suratkal for which Rs. 25.77 lakhs were provided.

Institutions and Enrolment :—

13.4.07. At the end of the year, there were 62 technical institutions in the state, of which 20 were degree colleges. 36 polytechnics (diploma level) and 6 junior technical schools (secondary level) as detailed below :

Institutions	Govern-ment	University/ Centrally Sponsored/ Regional colleges	Private		Total
			Aided	Un-aided	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Colleges offering Degree course	2	2 (1)	8 (2)	4 (1)	16 (4)
2. Polytechnics	22 (1)	—	6 (1)	— (1)	28 (3)
3. Others	4	1	—	—	5
4. Junior Technical schools	6	—	—	—	6

Figures in bracket refer to Evening Colleges which are additional.

13.4.08. During 1978-79, the intake capacity of engineering colleges at the degree level was 4,317, polytechnics 4,195 and junior technical schools 360 as detailed below :

(No.)

Level of Courses	Approved in take	Actual admissions (1 year)	Enrolments (all classes)		
			Total	SC	ST
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Degree	4317	4428	16394	613	99
2. Diploma					
(a) Civil Engg.	980	985	2242	160	22
(b) Electrical	900	896	2276	147	4
(c) Mechanical	1200	1195	2458	188	29
(d) Others	1115	1058	3006	246	28
Total Diploma	4195	4134	9982	741	83
3. Junior Technical schools	360	335	893	69	17

13.4.09. A sum of Rs. 26.36 lakhs was disbursed as scholarships under various schemes of scholarships. The number of scholarships awarded was 1,569 students in engineering colleges and 2,374 students in polytechnics. In addition, 268 full free studentships in engineering colleges and 356 full free studentships in polytechnics, 11 half free studentships in engineering colleges and 118 half free studentships in polytechnics were awarded. All the students in junior technical schools were awarded stipends at the rate of Rs. 10/- to Rs. 15/- per month.

13.5. National Cadet Corps

13.5.01. The main objectives of the department are to impart para-military training to students, develop qualities of leadership, comradeship, sportsmanship and character among them and to create a force of deciplined and trained man power which could be of assistance to the country in any national emergency.

13.5.02. The headquarters of the N. C. C. was located at Bangalore; it had 6 group headquarters located at Bangalore ('A' & 'B'), Mysore, Mangalore, Belgaum and Bellary with 48 Senior Division units and 391 Junior Division units. The Belgaum group also covered some units of Goa. The department was headed by a Director at the headquarters and Group Commanders at group headquarters.

13.5.03. During the year 1978-79, an amount of Rs. 122.04 lakhs was spent by the N. C. C. establishment in the state.

13.5.04. On an average, a candidate was given 120 periods of training in the year.

13.5.05. Social service was an integral part of N. C. C. training. A 160 ft. span twin suspension bridge across the Payaswani, 20 kms. from Madikere was completed. Cheshire

homes located at Bangalore and Mangalore and the Home for the aged at Bangalore were adopted for rendering assistance to the inmates. In addition, 8 villages and slum areas were also adopted by the N. C. C. units in different parts of the state for improvement of roads, sanitation and for conducting literacy drives.

13.5.06. In order to develop a spirit of adventure; cycling, trekking, mountaineering and sailing expeditions were conducted. In addition, a number of sports competitions were undertaken. During the year, one inter-state cycling expedition, 25 intra-state cycling expeditions, 26 trekking expeditions and 2 sailing expeditions were organised.

13.5.07. The notable achievement during the year was the award, for the first time, of N. C. C. Banner by the Prime Minister of India on 27th January 1979 to the Karnataka and Goa contingent, beating the holders of Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry.

13.6. Youth Services.

13.6.01. The main objective of the department is the promotion of welfare of the youth, essentially through sports and cultural activities by providing the needed infrastructure.

13.6.02. With the headquarters located at Bangalore, the department had divisional, district and taluka level set up. It was during the current year that the department established its own organisation at the taluka level. The department was headed by the Director who was assisted by a few other officers. The division level office was headed by a Deputy Director, the district office by a District Youth Services Officer and the taluka level office by an Assistant Youth Service Officer. State, Divisional and District Youth Services Boards had also been constituted with official and

non-official members to advise the department and also enlist better public co-operation. During the year 1978-79, Sri A. J. Anandan functioned as Director of Youth Services.

13.6.03. During the year, a sum of Rs. 137.26 lakhs was allotted for the department, of which the plan programmes accounted for Rs. 64.38 lakhs.

13.6.04. The major activities of the department consisted of organising youth clubs, sports competitions, youth camps, youth festivals, inter-state tours, etc., and provide the necessary infrastructure such as buildings for youth clubs and centres, sports goods, scholarships/financial assistance and coaching to young sportsmen and women. The major achievements of the department during the year are highlighted below :

1. (a) The State Youth Centre at Bangalore, completed at a cost of Rs. 40 lakhs, for facilitating indoor games and providing an auditorium, health clinic, reference-cum-text book library and accommodation for hobby groups like Youth Writers and Artist Guild, Youth Philately and Youth Photography, etc., was maintained.

(b) 13,000 youth clubs were organised so far. Some of them were assisted financially for construction of Youth club buildings.

(c) Under the National Service Scheme, about 37,500 students from 200 colleges in the state assisted in social services and constructive activities.

(d) In addition, the three student hostels, viz., at Belgaum, Bellary and Raichur, transferred to the department were maintained.

(e) The Youth hostels at Kumbalgod (Bangalore dist.), at Jog and at Kemmangundi were also maintained.

(f) Bharat Scouts and Guides activities were financially assisted.

(g) A scheme of constructing stadia at district and taluk level had been taken up. The construction work was in progress at Bellary, Bidar, Bijapur, Chikmagalur, Dakshina Kannada, Dharwad, Gulbarga, Hassan, Kodagu, Kolar, Mandya, Raichur and Shimoga.

(h) The Karnataka State Sports Council was also provided with financial and technical assistance.

(i) Republic Day Sports and games competitions were conducted from taluka level to state level. The state level competitions were conducted on 22nd and 23rd January 1979 at Bangalore in which 250 members participated.

(j) Rural sports competitions from taluk level to state level were organised. The state level competition was held at Mandya in October 1978, in which about 1,140 persons participated.

(k) Under the scheme of training of youth leaders 635 youth leaders were trained.

(l) Financial assistance was provided to the Kanteerava Stadium Committee, Bangalore for maintenance of the stadium.

(m) Rank students (78 in No.) in post-graduate degree, P. U. C. and S. S. L. C. examinations were awarded cash prizes as in the last year.

(n) The department continued to bring out the quarterly youth journal entitled "Youth Karnataka". In addition, under the scheme of publication of youth literature, a brochure, viz., "What can we do for you" in English was brought out.

(o) An inter-university youth festival was organised.

(p) Kannada drama festivals at district, division and state level were organised.

13.7. State Archives

13.7.01. The department was responsible for acquisition, maintenance and publication of historical records, particularly, with reference to the state of Karnataka. It was also responsible for maintaining the " General Records Section " of the Karnataka Government Secretariat.

13.7.02. It had only a headquarters organisation located at Bangalore headed by the Director. Sanctioned staff strength was 112 of which 67 posts were filled-up as at the end of the year. Categorywise details are shown below :

Item	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV
1	2	3	4	5
Sanctioned strength	7	15	50	40
Posts filled up	6	13	25	23

Historical Record Section :—

13.7.03. The department had undertaken a project for publication of volumes in the series " Karnataka Letters ", high lighting the administration of the then Mysore State (from 1881 to 1956 i.e. till reorganisation of the states). The first volume pertaining to the period of Diwan Sheshadri Iyer was published and the subsequent volumes were under print.

13.7.04. A collection of letters entitled " Fort St. George Letters " to the " Court of Directors London " was under print.

13.7.05. Volume I of the catalogue of records was under print while volume II relating to Civil and Military Station Bangalore, covering the period 1880–1947, was published.

13.7.06. Facilities to research scholars were provided. 23 scholars, both Indian and foreign availed of these facilities.

Regional Committee for Survey of Historical Records :—..

13.7.07. The work of exploring, listing and acquisition of private records of historical value was continued during the year. A survey was conducted in the districts of Bangalore (Kannada Sahitya Parishat), Kodagu (district office), Mysore (Parakal Mutt) and Tumkur (Gubbi town and Honnudike, Hosahalli and Seebi villages) and a number of papers were traced.

General Records :—

13.7.08. The department continued to maintain/preserve secretariat records. During the year, 76,525 new files, 13,525 old files were received and restored and 28,490 files were reviewed and weeded out.

13.7.09. Indexing of Secretariat records was under progress. "Annual Index Slips, 1977" were completed in respect of 8 departments, of which the Index Slips were printed in respect of 4 departments (Agriculture and Animal Husbandry, Commerce and Industries, Planning and Revenue). The remaining 4 were under print (Food and Forest, Home, Housing, Health and Public Works). Indexing of 1978 records was also completed in respect of 8 departments (Commerce and Industries, Education, Food and Forest, Home, Housing & Health, Public Works, Revenue and Rural Development and Co-operation).

Miscellaneous :—

13.7.10. The department celebrated an 'Archives Week' and an exhibition during the second week of August 1978. It also maintained an archival (reference) library, a reprography unit and spare copy section.

13.8. Public Libraries.

13.8.01. The Department of Public Libraries provided library service to the general public in the state. It was established under the Karnataka Public Library Service Act. 1965. Under Section 36 (2B) of the Act, the department also served, among others, as a "Bureau of Copy Right Collections". The department consisted of a State Central Library at Bangalore, which acted as a resevoir of books and periodicals for the entire state, 10 City Central Libraries (at Bangalore, Belgaum, Bijapur, Davangere, Gulbarga, Hassan, Hubli–Dharwad, Mangalore, Mysore and Shimoga) and 19 District Central Libraries, one in each district.

13.8.02. The State Librarian was the head of the department.

13.8.03. The State Central Library at Bangalore was managed by the State Library Authority established under the said Act. The State Librarian was ex-officio Secretary of this authority.

13.8.04. The sanctioned strength of the department was Class I—1 ; Class II—32 ; Class III—593 ; and Class IV—332 (excluding 53 part-time workers).

13.8.05. The budget allotment was Rs. 147.00 lakhs including Rs. 50.00 lakhs from library cess collections.

13.8.06. During the year, 4 new city central libraries were constituted (at Bijapur, Gulbarga, Hassan and Shimoga). The other six city central libraries had 41 branches and 49 service stations. The 19 District Central Libraries provided library service through 151 branches and 70 service stations.

13.8.07. The State Central Library also maintained a library for the blind. During the year 678 books and 75 periodicals were added.

13.8.08. 29,405 books and 6,065 periodicals were received in the Bureau of Copy Right Collections. The number of books and periodicals added during 1978-79 being 2,967 and 718 respectively.

13.8.09. During the year 1978-79, 2,50,609 new books, at a cost of Rs. 40.52 lakhs were added bringing the total to 28,23,837 books at the end of the year. During the year, 20,630 new members were enrolled bringing the total membership to 1,47,997 at the end of the year.

13.8.10. On an average, 1,08,544 members visited the libraries daily. They consulted 95,379 books and borrowed 46,382 books per day on an average.

13.8.11. Under the " Raja Ram Mohan Roy Library Foundation Scheme ", 9,85,000 books had been so far purchased and distributed to Rural centres.

13.9. Kannada and Culture

13.9.01. The Department of Kannada and Culture is responsible for promoting the use of Kannada for governmental transactions and promotion of literary and cultural activities in the state.

13.9.02. With an headquarter's organisation at Bangalore, the department had divisional and district level offices. The division corresponded to revenue divisions, with 9 district officers each covering one or more districts. During the year, the " Cultural Academies " which were advisory bodies, were converted into autonomous bodies with a common Registrar for all these bodies.

13.9.03. Sri Jayatheerth Rajpurohit functioned as Director for the first few months who was succeed by Sri Anirudh Desai. Dr. M. Shivaram, Smt. Komala Varadan, Sri K. K. Hebbar, Sri Girish Karnad and Janab Habib Tanvir were the honorary Presidents of the Sahitya Academy, the

Sangeetha and Nrithya Academy, the Lalitha Kala Academy, the Nataka Academy and the Urdu Academy, respectively. The Director also functioned as the Registrar of all these Academies.

13.9.04. The sanctioned staff strength of the department was Class I—6, Class II—12, Class III—36, and Class IV–18.

Development of Kannada :—

13.9.05. A number of programmes were taken up for the progressive usage of Kannada in administration, such as training of officers and staff, translation/preparation of departmental manuals / procedures/rules into Kannada, compilation of glossary of administrative terms in Kannada etc. Major accomplishments were : (a) 1842 officers and officials at taluka, district and state level were trained : (b) 86 judicial officers were trained in writing judgements in Kannada ; (c) two training camps were held and 42 officers were trained ; (d) 644 judgements in Kannada from judicial officers and 444 judgements in Kannada from revenue officers were received, of which 21 and 6 respectively were adjudged as best and state level prizes awarded for 1978-79 : (e) six manuals of major departments and CCA Rules were translated into Kannada which were under print ; (f) under the scheme of translation of law books into Kannada, the work entitled, "A Constitutional History of India" was translated into Kannada and published during the year. Translation of three more books was in progress ; (g) the work of compilation and publication of '**Law Lexicon**' in Kannada was in progress – 2,200 words were translated ; (h)of the seven books in Kannada on implementation of Kannada as official language, two books, viz., "Bharatiya Nyaya Paddathi" and "Nyayala Teerpugala Rachaneya Vidhana" were awarded prizes and (i) A state level seminar on Kannada as official language was organised at Bangalore in December 1978 which was inaugurated by the Hon. Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

Literature and cultural section :—

13.9.06. The major activities consisted of organising cultural programmes, promoting inter-state cultural exchange programmes, publication of popular literature and administering awards and assistance to men of letters/ artists. The highlights of the year were: (a) under the inter-state cultural exchange programme, a cultural programme was organised for two days with a group of 17 artists from Jammu and Kashmir; (b) under the scheme of sanction of honoraria to men of letters, drama, music, literature, social work and journalism in Karnataka 193 persons were sanctioned monthly honoraria; (c) the Sangeeth Nrithya Academy organised a dance festival for 4 days conducted 15 dance and music programmes and granted pensions to 128 artists during the year; (d) the Sahitya Academy awarded prizes to 34 Kannada books published in 1976-77, Academy awards were given to 6 eminent men of letters; organised one all-India, two state and six district level seminars on Kannada literature and granted pensions to 12 men of letters ; (e) the Lalith Kala Academy organised the 10th Annual Art Exhibition at the state level, one Art Exhibition at all-India level and monthly pensions were granted to 17 artists, (f) 22 artists were given financial assistance for conducting one man shows and 26 art students in the state and five students outside the state were awarded the scholarships for enabling them to persue higher studies at institutions of Art and g) the Natak Academy conducted three workshops, organised 15 drama programmes in different parts of the state and one drama festival at Dharwad and sanctioned monthly pensions to 190 artists.

13.10. Mining Education

13.10.01. The School of Mining, a separate department/ organisation in itself, is responsible for organising training courses in mining. The Mining School was located at Kolar Gold Fields.

13.10.02. During the year Sri P. Papanna was in charge of the post of Deputy Director-cum-Principal of the school.

13.10.03. The intake capacity of the institution was 62. During the year, there were 186 applicants but 62 candidates were selected of whom 17 belonged to SC/ST. The total enrolment was—150, (I year—62, II year—49 and III year—39). The average attendance was 90 %.

13.10.04. During the year, 172 candidates appeared for examination, of whom 128 passed as detailed below :

(No.)

Class	Total appeared	Students passing in			Total passes	Percentage of passes
		I Class	II Class	Pass Class		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I Year	84	2	16	40	58	69
II Year	49	9	12	18	39	80
III Year	39	—	11	20	31	79

13.10.05. During the year, 73 scholarships (value Rs. 49,000) were awarded to students. In addition, 24 free studentships were also offered.

13.11. Flying Training.

13.11.01. The objective of the Government Flying Training School is to impart flying training to youths of the state who are airminded and provide flying training required to become professional pilots. The training school is located at Jakkur near Bangalore.

13.11.02. During the year 1978-79, flying training was imparted to the following categories : (a) cadets of N. C. C. Wing ; (b) the youth of the state to qualify for the issue of Private Pilot licence ; (c) hobby flying to holders of

private pilot licence and for renewal of pilot licence; (d) special flights for publicity, advertisements and (e) flights required by M/s. Bharat Electronics Limited for testing their radar equipment. During the year, the Government of India, continued their subsidy scheme and allotted 1,000 hours of subsidised flying to the institution. The following table indicates number of trainees who received training and the no. of persons who obtained licence.

(No.)

Year	For issue of PPL	Renewal of PPL and CPL	N.C.C. trainees	Post PPL	Total	Licences obtained
19 8-79	15	12	16	17	60	1

13.11.03. Flying training under the modified scholarship scheme which was applicable only to carry out flying to obtain private pilot licence was extended to Private licence holders and for unemployed commercial pilots. Five candidates including scheduled caste candidates were selected during the year, under this scheme, to undergo flying training.

13.11.04. For the first time, the Government sponsored two Flight Instructors to participate at the F. A. I. World Air Rally Championship held in England and the team won two prizes. Karnataka was the first state to sponsor pilots for International Competition.

13.12. Printing, Stationery & Publications.

13.12.01. The Department of Printing, Stationery and Publications is a servicing organisation. It is responsible for (a) printing and supply of all governmental and departmental forms, schedules etc., reports/publications/documents/nationalised text books, (b) supply of stationery articles and office equipments to departments and other organisations of government. (c) sale of government publications and nationalised text books and (d) printing and issue of weekly gazettes of the State Government.

13.12.02. At the headquarters, at Bangalore, the department had 4 broad divisions viz., (1) Printing, (2) Weekly Gazette, (3) Stationery and (4) Book depot. At the headquarters, it had a Central Press. It had 3 other divisional presses located at Dharwad, Gulbarga and Madikeri which also dealt with matters relating to stationery and sale of government books. The major development during the year was the transfer of the text-book press at Mysore to the department consequent upon the reorganisation and abolition of the department of text books.

13.12.03. The department was headed by the Director who was assisted by a Joint Director and a few other officers at headquarters. The government presses at the divisional level were headed by Deputy Directors. During the year 1978-79, Sri B. N. Ramamurthy functioned as Director.

13.12.04. The Department had a total staff strength of 1,962 of all categories at the end of year.

13.12.05. The Department had a budget allotment of Rs. 306.97 lakhs for the year 1978-79, and the actual expenditure was Rs. 250.38 lakhs; the details of which are as shown below:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Head of Account	Grant of re-appropriation	Expenditure
1	2	3
A. Direction and Administration	19.06	8.45
B. Purchase and Supply of Stationery/Stores.	129.44	103.47
C. Government Presses	156.09	136.36
D. Government Book Depot	2.38	2.10
All (A to D)	306.97	250.38

13.12.06. Major items of work done by the department are highlighted in the following paras :

(a) **Printing :**—The printing work turned out by the department during the year is summarised below :

Item	Unit	Central Press Bangalore	Branch press at Dharwad	Gulbarga	Madikeri	Highcourt press	All
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. No. of pages composed	in '000	162	11	6	6	5	190
2. No. of Impressions printed	in lakhs	1995	302	256	162	30	2745
3. No. of books bound	in '000	9126	—	—	283	52	9461

(b) **Gazette :**—51 weekly gazette were printed and issued during the year. In addition, 1,472 English extraordinary and 300 Kannada extraordinary gazettes were issued.

(c) **Stationery and office equipments :**—The Government Stationery Depot at Bangalore continued to supply stationery articles, typewriters, duplicators, calculating machine, drawing materials etc. to Government departments. During the year, 266 English typewriters and 297 Kannada typewriters were supplied. 2277 tonnes of writing papers was also supplied. In addition, the branch depots at Dharwad and Gulbarga supplied paper and other stationery articles to offices located in their respective divisions.

(d) **Book depot :**—The central book depot at Bangalore, offered 1,500 titles for sale during the year. The branch depots at Dharwad and Gulbarga had maintained sufficient stock of Government publications/Act/Rules, etc. for sale to the public.

(e) **Text Books : Press and Depot :**—During the year 1978-79, 123 titles of text-books were printed at the Text Book Press, Mysore. The total number of text books printed was 86.29 lakhs. In addition, 25,000 other books were also printed. The number of recognised book sellers of government publications was 1,983 as at the end of the year.

(f) **Miscellaneous :**—The department continued to impart training in printing to students of Sri Jayachamarajendra Polytechnic, Bangalore. Apprentices recruited under the Government of India Apprenticeship Scheme were also given training in printing both at Central and branch presses. The department also ran a departmental canteen at Bangalore for the benefit of its employees.

13.13. Adult Education.

13.13.01. The National Adult Education Programme was launched during the year under report. The Department of Adult Education was accordingly started during the year, on 2.11.1978. The National Adult Education Programme had the objective of making 70 lakh illiterate persons in the age group of 15–35 years literate over the period 1978-83.

13.13.02. During 1978-79, 7,714 Adult Education Centres were organised with an enrolment of 1,84,402 illiterate adults of whom 1,32,664 were made literate. Till the separate Directorate was started, these classes were organised by the Karnataka Adult Education Council with the help of Village Panchayats, Municipalities, Taluk Development Boards, Kannada Sahitya Parishat and other voluntary organisations. Wide publicity was given through the A. I. R., television, news papers, etc.

13.13.03. Under the Farmer's Functional Literacy Programme (a Central scheme), 60 centres in each of the nine districts of Bangalore, Belgaum, Bellary, Bijapur,

Kodagu, Mandya, Raichur, Shimoga and Tumkur were sanctioned. Out of these, however, only 405 centres were started during the year. 12,635 illiterate adults were enrolled in these centres, of whom 10,523, or nearly 83 percent were made literate.

13.13.04. Under the Non Formal Education (also a Central Scheme) 100 centres in each of the four districts of Kodagu, Mandya, Mysore and Shimoga were sanctioned, However, only 263 centres in all, were started; which admitted 7,628 adults of whom 6,072 were made literate.

13.13.05. Under the State scheme, 100 centres in each of the four districts of Dakshina Kannada, Gulbarga, Raichur and Uttara Kannada were sanctioned. But, only 200 centres in all were actually started during the year admitting 5,906 adults of whom 4,948 were made literate.

13.13.06. During the year under report, the Karnataka State Adult Education Council was sanctioned an annual grant of Rs. 27.50 lakhs for adult education activities. Also, a sum of Rs. 7.69 lakhs was released for development of the Vidya Peethas run by the Council. In addition, a sum of Rs. 22,500 was released to the Council for running 150 Adult Education Programmes, on the pattern of National Adult Education Programme, in Chitradurga district. During the year under review 6,402 literacy classes were started which admitted 1,51,499 illiterates of whom 1,29,908 were men and 21,591 were women. 79,138 adults were made literate.

13.13.07. Besides this, 9 voluntary organisations were also sanctioned, to start 420 adult education centres, with a grant of Rs. 6.89 lakhs.

13.14. Directorate of Translations

13.14.01. The department is responsible for the production of official literature for switching over from English to Kannada; the language of administration as envisaged

in the official language Act, 1963. The main function of the department is to deal with language administration. The Directorate translates Central Acts, State Acts, Bills and Ordinances, rules framed under various State Act, official reports from Central and State Governments, legislative matters, departmental manuals and preparation of departmental glossaries. In addition, the 'Hindi and Minority' branch translates the matter received from various departments of Government into Hindi, Marathi, Urdu etc.

13.14.02. During the year under report, Sri Kanthi Rao was the Director. Sri Y. M. C. Sharma was Chairman of the Official Language (Legislative) Commission during 1978. In order to strengthen the Commission, one more Legal Member was added to the Official Language (Legislative) Commission during the year under report.

13.14.03. The staff strength during the year under report was 71, of whom 15 were Gazetted and 56 were non-gazetted.

13.14.04. The Directorate, so far, has translated 60 Central Acts and 32 State Acts, of which 30 Central Acts, 17 State Acts have been printed in book form. During the year under report, the Official Language (legislative) Commission scrutinised 6 Central Acts and 2 State Acts. Departmental glossories of 48 departments were printed and supplied to various departments. Kannada versions of rubber stamps of departments were also supplied.

13.14.05. During the year under report, the Bonded Labour Abolition Act and Rules, 1976 were published in Kannada. The Kannada version of the report of the Karnataka Backward Classes Commission, which was translated by the Institute of Kannada Studies of the Mysore University, was revised and published.

13.14.06. During the year 1978-79 the Hindi and Minority Language branch translated 573 items.

13.14.07. The Civil Procedure Code 1908 was translated, scrutinised by the Official Language (legislative) Commission and was approved by the Government.

13.15. State Educational Research and Training

13.15.01. With a view to improve the quality of School Education, several academic wings which were functioning in the Directorate of Public Instructions, were brought under a separate Head of the Department with the status of the Additional Director of Public Instructions, during December 1975. The department comprises of the following academic wings.

(i) **The State Institute of Science :**—Aims at the Improvement of Science Education in standards I to X using simple low cost science equipments made out of indigenous materials. During the year under report, 62 high school teachers of Kolar District were given 10 days inservice training in various deciplines of science and mathematics at Government Junior College, Chikkaballapur under the expertise of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore. Similarly, about 100 high school teachers of Bangalore City were given 3 months' training in physics, chemistry, biology and mathematics at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore. Further, 64 high school teachers had participated in 15 days - orientation training programmes in modern mathematics. Another 57 teachers made use of the 2 workshops arranged by the Institute for the benefit of the science teachers in collaboration with the Visvesvaraya Industrial and Technological Museum, Bangalore.

(ii) **Audio-Visual Education :**—With a view to promote education through the medium of films, the department was able to procure and supply 100 sets of tape recorders, 42 over head projectors and 100 maps and charts to the Teacher Training Institution, B.Ed. Colleges and project schools in the state, during the year under report.

(iii) **Orientation training** :—To improve the knowledge of teachers, seven training courses were conducted for primary school teachers in different districts of the state during the academic year 78-79.

(iv) **Vocational guidance** :—This unit equips the schools with personnel trained in Vocational guidance so that they render effective services required for full development of the students and shape their future career. The career information centre continued to function satisfactorily furnishing the required information to the students of high schools and pre-university classes. The unit also brought out a quarterly journal entitled " Guidance News " for the quarter ended June 1978 and the " Quarterly Journal " for the quarter ended December, 1978 was under print.

(v) **State Educational Evaluation Unit** :—This is one of the different academic units brought under S. E. R. T. for bringing out significant improvement in the quality of instruction in primary schools in general and high schools in particular. As a part of this, 9 orientation training courses, workshops and seminars conducted for 516 teachers. Further, three evaluation workshops were organised at Tiptur (Tumkur district), Koppal (Raichur district) and Belgaum for 72 teachers. The outcome of these workshops were evaluated and reports sent to Government. The evaluation reports were also printed and published for the benefit of language teachers.

(vi) **Educational Technology Cell** :—The Educational Cell worked in close co-ordination with A. I. R., Bangalore in the selection and preparation of broadcasting material for the students of primary and high schools. Also, it undertook a project of producing colour film strips on some aspects of education. Side by side, training programmes were conducted for teachers also. Further a 15 day workshop on radio script writing for school broadcasts was conducted by the Central Educational Technology, New Delhi in November 1978. 19 members below 35 years of age had participated.

CHAPTER-14

DEPARTMENTS UNDER HEALTH AND MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION SECRETARIAT

14.1. Health and Family Welfare.

14.1.01. The Department of Health and Family Welfare is responsible for rendering preventive, curative, educational and promotional health services to the community.

14.1.02. The department was headed by the Director who was assisted by four Joint Directors, one Administrative Officer and one Chief Accounts Officer-cum-Financial Advisor. The Joint Directors were assisted by Deputy Directors. At the divisional and district level, the Director was assisted by Divisional Joint Directors and District Health and Family Welfare Officers respectively.

14.1.03. During the year under report, Dr. Y. P. Rudrappa functioned as Director till November 1978; when the department was bifurcated into two, viz., the Directorate of Health and Family Welfare Services and the Directorate of Medical Education. Thereafter, Dr. J. S. Saxena functioned as Director of Health and Family Welfare Services and Dr. Y. P. Rudrappa as Director of Medical Education.

14.1.04. The budget estimates and expenditure of the department during the year are given below:

(Rs. in lakhs)

		Budget estimates	Expenditure
Plan	..	1940.55	1488.20
Non-Plan	..	2924.96	2782.40

Note :—Figures are provisional.

14.1.05. Following were the important achievements of the department during the year ; (i) sanction was accorded to set up two PHCs at Hulsoor and Narasimharajapura,

(ii) building of seven PHCs, four staff quarters, one medical sub-centre, maternity annexe, 7 ANMS sub-centres were completed; (iii) three new post-partum centres at Bangalore, Kolar Gold Fields and Mysore and three family welfare centres at Bhadravathi, Hospet and Mangalore were established, (iv) one state opthalmic cell at Directorate and one exhibition unit attached to Bureau of Health Education were established, (v) sanction was given for supply of 46 new X-ray plants to various institutions. (vi) a mobile dispensary at Buntwal was established under the 'Tribal Sub-plan' and sanction was given for the establishment of another mobile dispensary at Udupi and (vii) 'Diet and Nutrition Surveys' among the Jenu Kurubas (a Scheduled Tribe) in Mysore and Kodagu districts were completed.

14.1.06. Medical aid was rendered in the state through 1,783 institutions. Number of institutions, beds, doctors, nurses, etc. as at the end of 1978-79 were as follows :

	Nos.	Ratio to population
1	2	3
1. No. of Institutions ..	1,783	1 : 19,920
2. No. of beds ..	31,533	1 : 1,126
3. No. of doctors ..	3,635	1 : 9,770
4. No. of Nurses ..	2,588	1 : 10 beds

14.1.07. Thirteen T. B. Sanitoria with a bed strength of 2,625, two Mental Hospitals with a bed strength of 1,260 and 200 bedded Kidwai Memorial Cancer Institute—meant for diagnosis and treatment of cancer patients with radiation therapy continued to provide medical care. Leprosy Hospital with the facility of physiotherapy reconstructive surgery, Institute of Cardiology, Venkateswara Institute of ENT, Minto Opthalmic Hospital and Epidemic Diseases Hospital continued to function during the year. Besides, there were 26 clinics to deal with sexually transmitted diseases and 9 psychiatric clinics attached to the district and major hospitals.

14.1.08. During the year, 38 taluk level General Hospitals and 268 PHCs continued to provide medical facilities mainly to the rural community.

14.1.09. Under the Bureau of Health Education and School Health, the School Health Programme was implemented in 105 PHCs. Four Regional Mobile Opthalmic-cum-Dental special units were sanctioned in the 4 divisions. These units covered 51 PHCs, visited and examined 45,299 persons. The district hospitals of Tumkur, Hassan, Raichur and Bijapur were taken up for Hospital Health Education Programme. A 'District Health Information Centre' to provide health information was started in the district hospital, Hassan. During the year under report, three more villages were taken up for intensive work.

14.1.10. Applied Nutrition Programme was implemented in 5 Community Development Blocks. 'Dietary and Clinical Nutrition Surveys' were taken up. 19.23 lakh children in the age group of 0—4 years were provided with oral vitamin 'A' supplements during 1978-79. The Supplementary Feeding Programme to pre-school children was continued in 32 PHCs. A total number of 38,870 children were benefitted by the distribution of Balahar, a high calorie protein rich food. "Talking Points on Nutrition Topics" of practical importance were prepared and circulated. The Koraga Community was selected for the Dietary and Nutrition Survey in tribal areas.

14.1.11. Four more blocks under the Integrated Child Development Services and five more blocks under the Integrated Family Welfare Services were sanctioned during the year.

14.1.12. The Public Health Institute continued to be the Chief Component of Health Laboratory Services. The Bacteriological Section produced anti-cholera and Tripple Antegen Vaccine and the production of these during the

year was 11,05,100 and 12,000 ml. It also stored and distributed DPT, DT and T. T. Vaccines. During the year under report, 6,99,000 doses of DT and 4,50,000 doses of TT Vaccines were distributed, 1,843 samples of stool, 31 blood samples and 1,502 samples of water were analysed. 3,683 food samples collected under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act were analysed. Besides, the section also analysed 816 other food samples, 323 water and sewage samples, 5 non-food articles and 2 afflo toxin samples. The Medicolegal Section analysed 351 articles referred by the Vigilance, 1,132 from Excise Department and 10 samples of blood and urine.

14.1.13. During the year under report, 19 Senior Laboratory Technicians and 73 Food Inspectors were given training.

14.1.14. As there was zero incidence of small-pox, the production of freeze-dried Small-Pox Vaccine was discontinued. During the year under report, 249 primary vaccinations and 367 re-vaccinations were done in the Vaccine Institute and 251 ' International Certificates ' of vaccination against small-pox were issued.

14.1.15. The ' Virus Diagnostic Laboratory ' Shimoga was engaged in the isolation of viruses. The laboratory also processed the sera for purposes of diagnosis and also detection of " Kyasanur Forest Disease " antibodies.

14.1.16. The 'National Malaria Eradication Programme' was continued in the state. 5,218 'Fever Treatment Depots' and 8,953 'Drug Distribution Centres' were functioning in the state.

14.1.17. Five Filária control units at Mangalore, Udupi, Gulbarga, Shorapur and Bidar continued to function.

14.1.18. Cholera continued to be a major health problem in the state and 8 districts, viz., Chitradurga,

Belgaum, Bellary, Bijapur, Dharwad, Gulbarga, Mysore and Raichur had been classified as endemic districts. During 1978-79, 16.70 lakh cholera inoculations were done to control this epidemic.

14.1.19. During the year under report, 21 Leprosy Control Centres, 40 Urban Leprosy Centres, 5 Reconstructive Surgery Units and fifteen temporary hospitalisation wards were functioning to provide treatment facilities to the leprosy patients. Besides, one Leprosy Hospital at Bangalore was providing both in-patient and out-patient facilities.

14.1.20. 13 Specialised institutions, 7 T. B. wards attached to the General Hospitals with 2.314 beds and 19 district T. B. Centres continued to provide medical services. During the year under report, 13,832 T. B. cases were detected and 8,80,593 persons were vaccinated.

14.1.21. The Government Medical Stores was the Central Store for procurement, storing and distribution of drugs and instruments to various medical and health institutions in the state. There were about 500 items of drugs and chemicals and 150 items of instruments stocked at the Medical Store. During the year 1978-79, medicines worth Rs. 3.12 crores were procured.

14.1.22. Family Welfare Services were continued to be provided through 'Rural' and 'Urban Family Welfare Centres', Post-Partum Centres and other medical institutions. The following table indicates the progress under the Family Welfare Programme during the year :

(No.)

Item	Target	Achievement
1	2	3
1. Sterilisation ..	2,31,000	96,000
2. I. U. D. ..	34,800	33,901
3. C. C. users ..	1,17,100	69,826

14.1.23. As the year 1979 was declared as the "International Year of the Child", maternal and child health services were given more importance. Considering the importance of child health, under the immunisation programme, various medicines were provided. The following table shows the progress under immunisation and prohylaxis measures :

(No.)

Item	Target	Achievement
1	2	3
1. DPT ..	6,20,000	4,46,580
2. DT ..	4,50,000	4,70,628
3. DT (IYC) ..	2,77,000	2,65,680
4. TT (Expectant mothers) ..	3,00,000	2,25,669
5. Women beneficiaries ..	7,00,000	5,70,744
6. Children beneficiaries ..	7,00,000	5,76,443

14.1.24. In order to make people aware of the Family Welfare Programmes, mass education through various media like filmshows, folk media programmes, exhibitions, orientation training camps and seminars, broadcasts over the All India Radio, etc., were taken up.

14.1.25. The State Health Transport Organisation continued to ensure dependable transport system for successful implementation of various health and family welfare programmes. The total fleet strength of the organisation during the year under review was 956.

14.1.26. The 'India Population Project' continued to function during the year in all the 5 districts of Bangalore division. The project provided 60 major buildings, 5 nutrition godowns, 694 Sub-Centre buildings and 786 beds for creating the necessary physical facilities for implementing the Family Welfare and MCH programmes. The over-all performance of Bangalore division under the family welfare was above the state average.

14.1.27. During the year under report, the supplementary feeding programme was continued in all the Primary Health Centres in Chitradurga district. Under this programme, 5,000 children, in the age group 6 months to 5 years, belonging to the family welfare acceptors, 200 lactating mothers and 2,000 severely malnourished children were provided with supplementary food. " Nutrition Education and Demonstration " activities were launched in all the five districts to educate rural women about preparation of nutritious foods out of locally available foodgrains/articles.

14.2. Indian Medicine.

14.2.01. The Department of Indian System of Medicine and Homeopathy was responsible for providing health services to the public through 'Ayurveda' 'Unani' 'Siddha', 'Naturopathy' and 'Yoga'.

Ayurveda :—

14.2.02. Sree Jayachamrajendra Institute was a major Government College of Indian Medicine. The bed strength of the College Hospital was 285 and two branch dispensaries one in Ayurveda and one in Unani, were attached to this hospital. X-ray facilities were also available in the hospital.

14.2.03. The Indian Medicine Hospital at Mysore had a bed strength of 160. During the year under report, 2,478 screenings, 305 radiographs and 72 special radiological examinations were conducted. Besides, pathological investigations were also undertaken.

14.2.04. The bed strength of the Government Ayurvedic Hospital. Bijapur was increased from 25 to 50. During the year, a 25 beded Government Ayurvedic Hospital was established at Shimoga.

14.2.05. Besides these hospitals, there was one 50 beded Taranath hospital at Bellary. All these hospitals provided panchakarma treatment to treat chronic diseases.

14.2.06. The following table gives the number of in-patients and out-patients treated in the Ayurvedic Hospitals in the state during the year 1978-79.

(No.)

Institution	Out-patients	In-patients
1	2	3
1. Sri Jayachamarajendra Institute of Indian Medicine, Bangalore	1,92,241	3,373
2. Government College of Indian Medicine and Hospital, Mysore.	2,62,700	3,239
3. Taranath College Hospital, Bellary.	1,12,426	6,936
4. Government Ayurvedic Hospital, Bijapur.	97,166	430
5. Government Ayurvedic Hospital, Shimoga.	93,892	1,156

14.2.07. During the year, six new dispensaries were established and 41 government Ayurvedic dispensaries were functioning in the rural areas.

14.2.08. There were seven Ayurvedic Colleges in the State–three Government and 4 private–conducting BAMS degree course. Two post-graduate centres, in Government Colleges in Bangalore and Mysore, were running post-graduation courses in Dravyaguna, Rasashastra, Bhaishajya Kalpana and Kayachikitsa.

Unani :—

14.2.09. Fifty nine beds at the Jayachamarajendra Institute of Indian Medicine, Bangalore, 25 beds at the Government College of Indian Medicine and Hospital, Mysore, were reserved for Unani patients. 22 Government unani dispensaries were functioning in the state. There was

one Government Unani College with an intake capacity of 15 students.

Homeopathy :—

14.2.10. There was one Government Homeopathic Hospital at Bangalore with a bed strength of 25. The number of in-patients and out-patients treated during the year were 370 and 36,004 respectively. Three homeopathic colleges, providing licentiate and graduate courses in homeopathy, were functioning in the state.

Naturopathy :—

14.2.11. One Government nature cure dispensary was functioning at Bengeri near Hubli. Five candidates were deputed to the Gandhi Nature Cure College, Hyderabad, for training.

Siddha :—

14.2.12. One ten-beded Siddha wing was functioning at Sri Jayachamarajendra Institute of Indian Medicine to provide treatment for in-patients and out-patients.

Yoga :—

14.2.13. Yoga Research and Training Centre was functioning at Government College of Indian Medicine, Mysore with an intake capacity of 5 students. The duration of training was one year and 6 students had been trained so far.

Pharmacy :—

14.2.14. The Government Central Pharmacy, Bangalore, manufactured ayurvedic and unani medicines and supplied them to government, hospitals and dispensaries. During the year under report, 147 items of ayurvedic and 124 unani items of medicines worth Rs. 16.52 lakhs were manu-

factured.

14.2.15. The 'Herb Gardens' at Bangalore and Mysore which were taken over from the Department of Horticulture were being developed. The Unit for the cultivation of medicinal plants, established in the 'Herb Garden', was attached to the Government College of Indian Medicine, Mysore and Taranath College, Bellary.

14.2.16. The Director of Indian Systems of Medicine and Homeopathy was the Licensing and Controlling Authority for the enforcement of provisions of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act and Rules thereunder in respect of Indian Systems of Medicine and Homeopathy.

14.3. Drugs Control.

14.3.01. The main objective of the department was to ensure that adulterated, sub-standard and spurious drugs and cosmetics were not sold. To achieve this objective, it enforced the following Acts: (i) The Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Rules thereunder, (ii) The Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisements) Act, 1954 and Rules thereunder, (iii) The Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1979, (iv) The Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930 governing manufacture, distribution and sale of narcotic drugs, (v) The Poisons Act, 1919 and Karnataka Poisons Rules, 1966 and (vi) Import trade regulation for grant of essentiality certificates to the Pharmaceutical Industry.

14.3.02. The Department was headed by the Drugs Controller, who was assisted by one Deputy Drugs Controller, three Assistant Drugs Controllers and four Drugs Inspectors at the headquarters. For the purpose of administration, the state was divided into six divisions each under the charge of an Assistant Drugs Controller, who was assisted by Drugs Inspectors. Shri K. N. Shanbhogue functioned as Drugs Controller during the year under report.

Drugs Testing Laboratory :—

14.3.03. The main functions of the laboratory were : (i) to test and analyse the quality, purity and strength of legal samples of drugs and cosmetics sent by the Drugs Inspectors, (ii) to test and analyse legal samples sent by Assam, Orissa, Meghalaya, Pondicherry, Central Government Medical Stores, Madras and the manufacturing units in the state and (iii) to assist the Government Medical Stores and other Government institutions in the purchase of drugs.

14.3.04. The laboratory analyses all types of drugs and cosmetics except vaccines and sera. During the year under review, 2,573 samples were tested. Out of which 2,097 were of standard quality and 168 were of sub-standard quality and the remaining were partly analysed.

14.3.05. A total no. of 235 samples were received from Orissa and Pondicherry and were analysed. An amount of Rs. 9,520 was collected as fees.

14.3.06. Action taken during the year, in the course of enforcement of Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 is summarised below :

	Item	No.
	1	2
1.	Sales licences granted (including renewals) ..	7,277
2.	Manufacturing licences granted (including renewals) ..	89
3.	Cancellations (Invalidations) ..	999
4.	Suspensions ..	37
5.	Inspections ..	4,166
6.	Contraventions ..	76
7.	Prosecution launched ..	18
8.	Convictions secured ..	18
9.	Advertisements scrutinised under the Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisements) Act, 1954. ..	2,585

14.3.07. During the year under report, spurious and sub-standard quality drugs worth of Rs. 17,650 were seized from the dealers and manufactures and destroyed.

Karnataka State Pharmacy Council :—

14.3.08. There was one Government College of Pharmacy. 18 candidates were selected to do their M. Pharma course in Pharmaceutics, Pharmacology and Pharmacognocy. During the year under report, 28 candidates appeared for B. Pharma course and 19 passed.

14.3.09. During 1978-79, 365 Pharmacists were newly registered bringing the total number of pharmacists to 5,128.

14.4. Town Planning.

14.4.01. The Department of Town Planning is responsible for preparation of physical plans to achieve co-ordinated development at the regional, urban and rural levels. The main functions of the department are to conduct planning and physical surveys and collection of technical data required for the preparation of development plans.

14.4.02. The department was headed by the Director, Sri N. Govindappa functioned as the Director of Town Planning during the year.

14.4.03. Budget allotment for the year was Rs. 36.07 lakhs under non-plan programme as against which expenditure was Rs. 21.29 lakhs. The corresponding figures under plan programme were Rs. 44.00 lakhs and Rs. 9.88 lakhs respectively.

14.4.04. The Outline Development Plans for Vijayanagar Steel Planning Area covering Bellary, Hospet, Sandur and Kamalapur town was submitted to the Government for approval. Modified Outline Development Plans for K. G. F.

and Davanagere were under scrutiny. The Comprehensive Development Plan of Mysore City was submitted to the Government for approval and of Belgaum was under scrutiny.

14.4.05. Development plans for the Urban Agglomeration under the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976 of Bangalore, Mysore, Belgaum and Hubli–Dharwad were modified.

14.4.06. Under "Development Plans for Growth Centres, Service Centres and Market-cum-Service Centres" identified by the planning department, development plans in respect of 65 villages and towns surveyed were under various stages of preparation.

14.4.07. Town Extension Schemes for 9 towns and 184 layout plans for development of both urban and rural areas to be taken up by local Bodies, Housing, Co-operatives, City Improvement Boards and other developing agencies were prepared.

14.4.08. Twenty two slum improvement plans were submitted to local bodies and to the Karnataka Slum clearance Board for implementation.

14.4.09. Thirty one lay out plans for the distribution of sites to siteless and houseless persons in rural and urban areas were prepared.

14.4.10. An integrated urban development programme for Bangalore, costing Rs. 124.24 crores, was prepared and sent to the Government of India and financial assistance of 200.00 lakhs was released (till 1977-78) to take up the acquisition of identified lands and development schemes.

14.4.11. 'Traffic Volume Surveys' on 26 additional roads, 'Travel Time Surveys' covering 188 important roads, 'Commuter Survey' of rail passengers covering 50 railways

stations around Bangalore, a 'Parking Survey' in the Victoria Hospital and a 'Pedestrian Survey' in K. G. Road in Bangalore were conducted. Twelve traffic improvement designs and two traffic regulation plans were worked out and sent to the concerned authorities for implementation. Land maps for 41 traffic zones were prepared.

14.4.12. Analysis pertaining to the load, capacity and occupancy ratio of 256 B. T. S. bus routes both urban and suburban was completed. Stagewise and directionwise analysis of 256 B. T. S. bus routes were completed.

14.4.13. A programme for taking up immediate traffic improvements costing Rs. 12.00 crores was prepared.

14.4.14. Draft bye-laws for control of advertisement in urban areas and plans for architectural elevation along M. G. Road were prepared.

14.4.15. Technical opinion regarding conversion of agricultural lands, under the Land Revenue Act, were furnished to Revenue Authorities in 682 cases.

14.4.16. Opinion in 105 cases was furnished to the District Magistrates under the provisions of the Karnataka Cinemas (Regulation) Rules, 1971.

14.5. Employee's State Insurance Scheme.

14.5.01. The Employee's State Insurance Scheme is a Premier Social Security Organisation responsible for providing medical benefit and other benefits to the insured persons and their family members in the organised Industrial sector (non seasonal) as per the E.S.I. Act, 1948 and ESI (Medical Benefit) Rules, 1953.

14.5.02. The scheme was bifurcated from the control of Director of Health & Family Welfare Services and

formed into a separate Directorate of ESI scheme during 1977. The department was headed by a Director with headquarters at Bangalore.

14.5.03. The medical benefits under the scheme were administered by the Directorate, ESI scheme (M) service through Headquarters unit, Hospitals unit and Dispensary unit and whereas the cash benefits were administered by the ESI corporation directly through the Regional offices and local offices.

14.5.04. The scheme was financed by the contribution of employees and employers. The state's share of expenditure on medical benefit (including coverage of families was 1/8 and the share of the ESI corporation was 7/8. The entire expenditure on the construction of buildings was borne by the Employees State Insurance Corporation, New-Delhi.

14.5.05. The budget allotment and expenditure of the department for the year under report were as shown below:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.		Budget allotment	Expenditure
1	2		3
1.	Plan	.. 32.00	16.92
2.	Non-Plan	.. 305.00	318.58

14.5.06. The scheme was implemented in 33 centres spread over in 15 districts of the state covering 3 lakh insured persons and 12 lakh beneficiaries, including family members, with monthly emoluments not exceeding Rs. 1,000.

14.5.07. The important achievements of the department during the year were as shown below:

(1) Six new ESI dispensaries were established at Subramanyanagar, Ramchandrapura. Raichur, Tumkur, KSRTC, Belgaum and Nalvagal.

(2) Plan and Estimates for the following thirteen ESI dispensary buildings were got approved by ESI corporation, New Delhi.

(i) Russel Market I
(ii) Yeshwantapur
(iii) Vivekanagar
(iv) Williams Town
(v) Jayanagara II Block
(vi) Jayanagara IX Block
(vii) Cottonpet
(viii) Binnypet
(ix) Mysore Road
(x) Audugodi
(xi) Jayarajan colony
(xii) Sreerampuram
(xiii) Indiranagar II stage

The ESI corporation also released first instalment of Rs. 3.00 lakhs for each dispensary building except for Jayanagar IX Block, Audugodi, Sreerampuram and Indiranagar II stage which were under dispute.

(3) ESI corporation, New Delhi had conveyed sanction to the construction of additional staff quarters at Dandeli, Uttara Kannada district.

(4) A site measuring 3.23 acres at Nanjangud, Mysore District was allotted by government for construction of ESI Dispensary and Staff quarters.

(5) The construction of ESI dispensary building at Harihar was completed and started functioning in the new building from September' 78.

(6) The construction work of 100 bedded ESI Hospitals at Mysore and Mangalore were under final stages of completion.

(7) ESI annex buildings for Civil Hospitals at Gulbarga and KGF were completed and further, possession from the Public Works Department was obtained.

CHAPTER-15

DEPARTMENTS UNDER SOCIAL WELFARE AND LABOUR SECRETARIAT

15.1. Labour.

15.1.01. The Department of Labour is responsible for maintaining industrial peace, looking after the interest of the industrial workers and ensuring payment of minimum wages.

15.1.02. The department, with its headquarters at Bangalore, had regional, divisional and sub-divisional set up; the hierarchy not being coterminus with the revenue administrative divisions. The department was headed by the Labour Commissioner who was assisted by an Additional Labour Commissioner, a Joint Labour Commissioner and a few other officers at headquarters. Each of the four regional offices was headed by a Deputy Labour Commissioner, each of the eight divisional offices by an Assistant Labour Commissioner and each of the 17 sub-divisional offices by a Labour Officer. During the year under report, Shri P. D. Shenoy functioned as Commissioner of Labour. He was also designated as the State Conciliation Officer under the Industrial Disputes Act, Chief Inspector under the Karnataka Shops and Commercial Establishment Act, etc.

15.1.03. The department had a budget allotment of Rs. 66.22 lakhs for the year 1978-79 as against which actual expenditure amounted to Rs. 53.40 lakhs (or about 84 percent of allotment). The figures for non-plan programmes were Rs. 55.22 lakhs and Rs. 47.22 lakhs respectively, and for plan programmes Rs. 11.00 lakhs and Rs. 6.18 lakhs respectively.

15.1.04. During the year under report, the department was responsible for administering 25 enactments, of which the following were more important: (i) the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, (ii) the Workman's Compensation Act, 1923, (iii) the Plantation Labour Act, 1951, (iv) the Trade

Union Act, 1926, (v) the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, (vi) the Industrial Employment (standing orders) Act, 1946, (vii) the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970, (viii) the Payment of Bonus Act, 1972, (ix) the Employment of Children Act, 1938, (x) the Karnataka Shops and Commercial Establishment Act, 1951 and (xi) the Karnataka Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961.

15.1.05. The department was responsible for settlement of industrial disputes through mediation, reconciliation, adjudication and voluntary arbitration. During the year under report, there were 61 strikes, 4 lockouts, 52 lay offs and 8 closures in the State. Details of mandays lost, etc; during the year are shown below:

Strikes, lockout etc. in Karnataka, 1978-79.

	Strikes	Lock-outs	Layoffs	Closure	Retrench-ments
1	2	3	4	5	6
i. No. of Stri es	61	4	52	8	4
ii. No. of workers involved	26,838	1,816	17,449	3,567	146
iii. No. of man-days lost	2,87 619	61,261	74,850	Does not arise	Does not arise
iv. Wages lost (in Rs. lakhs)	32.70	20.45	—	—	—
v. Estimated loss of production (in Rs lakhs)	660 99	624.35	—	—	—

15.1.06. At the beginning of the year, 325 industrial disputes were pending and 1,258 disputes arose during the year. Thus, of the total 1,583 cases, 649 cases were settled, 643 cases failed leaving a balance of 291 cases at the end of the year.

15.1.07. At the beginning of the year, 1,797 cases were pending adjudication at Courts and Tribunals, another

1,421 cases were referred for adjudication during the year, making a total of 3,218 cases for adjudication. Of which, 1,028 cases were disposed off leaving a balance of 2,190 cases.

15.1.08. As at the end of the year, 723 plantations, employing 43,000 workers were registered in the State.

15.1.09. As at the end of the year, 45 scheduled employments were notified under the Minimum Wages Act. Initial fixation of minimum rates of wages was done during the year in respect of the following industries/occupation, namely; (i) automobile engineering, (ii) saw milling and carpentary, (iii) engineering, (iv) tailoring, (v) foundry, (vi) ceramics, stonewares and potteries and (vii) plywood industry.

15.1.10. Also, minimum wages were revised during the year in respect of the following employments: (i) adolescent and children apprentices in residential hotels, (ii) tobacco (including beedi) industry, (iii) coffee, chinchona, rubber and tea plantations, (iv) tiles, (v) public transport, (vi) cotton ginning and pressing, (vii) oil mills, and (viii) rice, flour and dhal mills. Draft notifications fixing/revising wages in respect of four other employments were issued.

15.1.11. At the beginning of the year, the number of registered principal employers under the Central Labour Act was 161 and at the end of the year, the number was 176. Number of workers covered under the Act was 41,036 as at the end of the year.

15.1.12. The minimum bonus payable under the Payment of Bonus Act was retained at 8.33 percent during the year.

15.1.13. As at the end of the year, 1,97,489 shops and commercial establishments, employing 2,05,176 workers, were registered in the state.

15.1.14. Under the Motor Transport Workers Act, the number of undertakings registered in the state was 301 as against 293 in the previous year. The number of workers employed in the 301 undertakings was 25,945.

15.1.15. The department was running 22 labour welfare centres in the state. These centres provided recreation facilities to the workers. In addition, films on production, safety, family welfare, etc. were also screened. The department continued to publish the monthly viz. Karnataka Labour Journal both in English and Kannada, during the year.

15.2. Factories and Boilers.

15.2 01. The Department of Factories and Boilers is responsible for ensuring the safety and health of workers employed in factories. These objectives are sought to be achieved through statutory support. For this purpose, the department administers the following Act, viz; (i) the Factories Act, 1948, (ii) the Indian Boilers Act, 1923 and the Indian Boilers Regulations, 1950, the Karnataka Boilers Rules, 1969, (iii) the Payment of Wages Act, 1936, (iv) the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961, (v) the Karnataka Economise Rules, 1954, (vi) the Karnataka Boiler Operation Engineer's Examination Rules, 1959 and (vii) the Karnataka Boiler Attendant's Examination Rules, 1962.

15.2.02. The Chief Inspector of Factories and Boilers was the Head of the Department. The department had two wings, viz; the Factories Wing and the Boilers Wing, headed by the Deputy Chief Inspector of Factories and the Deputy Chief Inspector of Boilers respectively.

15.2.03. During the year under report, Sri C. M. Prasad functioned as Chief Inspector of Factories and Boilers, Sri S. Eswarappa was Deputy Chief Inspector of Factories

and Sri M. J. Surendra Kumar was Deputy Chief Inspector of Boilers. As at the end of the year, the sanctioned staff strength was 160, of which 139 posts were filled up.

15.2.04. During the year under report, 948 factories were newly registered under the Factories Act and 117 factories were struck off. The total number of factories working in the state, as at the end of the year, was 9,105. Daily average employment in the 3,390 reporting factories was 2,14,695. Including the estimated average employment for the non-reporting factories, the total factory employment was estimated to be 5,21,655 in the State. Cleanliness was found satisfactory in all the factories. Proper ventilation and maintenance of moderate temperature was also adequate. Provision for disposal of industrial waste was also satisfactory. 216 factories maintained canteens during the year as compared to 201 last year. Similarly, 104 factories provided creches as against 87 during the last year.

15.2.05. During the year 1978 *, 46 fatal accidents occured in factories as against 44 during the previous year. Non-fatal accidents numbered 14,696 during 1978-79 as compared to 14,235 during the previous year. The incidence rate (no. of accidents per 1000 workers) worked out to 30.09 during 1978.

15.2.06. During the year, a total of 1,816 factories came under the purview of the Maternity Benefit Act. Of them, 512 factories, employing 12,962 women workers, submitted returns. 232 female workers claimed maternity benefits during the year.

15.2.07. Under the Payment of Wages Act, only 2,008 factories, with a daily average employment of 1,43,450 workers, submitted returns. The gross value of wages paid in respect of these workers during the year 1978 amounted to Rs. 34.15 crores.

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* data are maintained according to calendar years.

15.2.08. During the year under report, 35 boilers (including one second hand boiler) were registered in the state, bringing the total number of boilers to 1,685 as at the end of the year. During the year, 1,109 boilers were inspected and certified for use. Repairs were suggested in respect of 156 boilers.

15.2.09. Three Boiler Attendant's examinations were conducted during the year. Out of 490 candidates who appeared for the examination, 183 candidates were successful. Similarly, two Boiler Operation Engineer's Examinations were conducted during the year and 14 candidates were declared successful.

15.3. Employment and Training.

15.3.01. The Department of Employment and Training is responsible for assisting the employment seekers in getting employment and employers in getting the needed manpower and for providing vocational guidance and industrial training. The Department had its headquarters at Bangalore. It had two broad wings viz., 'Employment' and 'Training' It had a district level set up where employment exchanges were located.

15.3.02. The Director of Employment and Training was the head of the department. He was assisted by a Joint Director (Employment) and another Joint Director (Training) and a few other officers at headquarters. During the year under report, Sri R. Shankarappa functioned as the Director of Employment and Training and State Apprenticeship Adviser.

15.3.03. During the year under report, the department had a budget allotment of Rs. 196.79 lakhs as against which expenditure incurred amounted to Rs. 177.59 lakhs (or about 90 percent of allotment). Allotment and expenditure under plan schemes amounted to Rs. 34.00 lakhs and

Rs. 22.56 lakhs respectively. The corresponding figures under non-plan budget were Rs. 162.79 lakhs and Rs. 155.03 lakhs respectively.

15.3.04. As at the end of the year 1978-79, 36 Employment Exchanges were functioning in the state, of which 20 were District Employment Exchanges, two Project Employment Exchanges, six Town Employment Exchanges, one Professional and Executive Employment Exchange, three University Employment and Guidance Bureau etc 2,40,699 employment seekers registered themselves during the year. 29,839 vacancies were notified and 16,103 persons were placed in employment by these exchanges. The number of employment seekers on the live registers of the exchanges was 5,50,321 as at the end of the year.

15.3.05. The Professional and Executive Employment Exchange at Bangalore with statewide jurisdiction rendered employment assistance to professional and technical graduates and postgraduates. During the year, 5,947 technical graduates registered themselves in the exchange. 3,351 vacancies were notified and 549 persons were placed in employment. As at the end of the year, 13,744 persons were still seeking employment.

15.3.06. Under the Employment Market Information Programme (EMI), information was collected districtwise and quarterly reviews for the four quarters ending December 1978 were issued. In addition, the "Annual Employment Review" for the State for the year 1977-78 was issued.

15.3.07. Under the Vocational Guidance Scheme, 1,501 group guidance talks were given benefitting 36,636 persons. In addition, 10,873 persons were given individual guidance.

15.3.08. During the year, 7,321 persons were placed in apprenticeship, of which 383 were belonging to Scheduled Caste, 77 Scheduled Tribe and 793 were women.

15.3.09. Under the Industrial Training Scheme, 14 Industrial Training Institutes and four Industrial Training Centres were functioning in the state. They had a combined seating capacity (total enrolment) of 6,200.

15.4. Social Welfare.

15.4.01. The Department of Social Welfare is responsible for ameliorating the plight of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the state. For the purpose, the department formulated and implemented a number of programmes for educational advancement, economic betterment and for providing health, housing and other facilities.

15.4.02. The department had its headquarters at Bangalore with divisional, district and taluk level set up. The department was headed by the Director who was assisted by 3 Joint Directors, two Deputy Directors and a few other officers at headquarters. The Divisional Office corresponding to the revenue division was headed by the Deputy Director of Social Welfare. At the district level, functioned the District Social Welfare Officer who was attached to the Deputy Commissioner of the district. At the taluka level, the departmental programmes were executed /implemented through the Block Development Officer who was assisted by a Social Welfare Inspector of the department. For the implementation of the Tribal Project, a project office headed by a Deputy Director of Social Welfare was located at Mysore. During the year under report, Sri M. Aryamitra functioned as Director.

15.4.03. During the year under report, the department had a budget allotment of Rs. 11.08 crores as against which the expenditure amounted to Rs. 9.18 crores (or 83

percent of the allotment). Details according to plan and non-plan programmes are given below:

(Rs. in lakhs)

	Plan			Non-plan	Total
	Tribal sub-plan	Others	Both		
1	2	3	4	5	6
Budget allotment	231.00	312.00	543.00	564.70	1107.80
Expenditure	101.81	219.35	321.16	596.54	917.70

15.4.04. Under the educational programme, the major activities were; starting of hostels, supply of books and equipments and providing incentives, such as, scholarships, stipends, prizes, medals and special coaching.

15.4.05. Under the economic programmes, the major activities related to running of training centres, supply of sewing machines, supply of agricultural inputs, distribution of sheep and milch cattles, etc.

15.4.06. Under the health and sanitation programmes, grant of free house sites, subsidy for construction of houses, electrification of houses and community centres and provision of drinking water were the main ingredients. These activities were carried out both under plan and non-plan budget of the department. Major achievements are summarised in the following paragraphs.

(a) Scheduled Castes:

15.4.07. For the welfare of scheduled castes, a sum of Rs. 155.47 lakhs under plan and Rs. 414.30 lakhs under non-plan budget were provided for the department as against which expenditure amounted to Rs. 209.30 lakhs and

Rs. 414.34 lakhs respectively. Principal achievements are given below :

Welfare of Scheduled Caste selected achievements—1978-79.

Activity	Plan		Non-Plan	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5
1. Education :				
1.1 Hostels-Boarding charges & Grants-in-aid (Number)	72	72	415	415
1.2 Pre-matric Scholarships (No.)	38,462	40,708	55,254	74,081
1.3 Merit Scholarships (No.)	3,050	9,653	3,462	7,000
1.4 Stipends to trainees (I.T.Is./ITCs) (No.)	1,389	931	—	—
1.5 Government Hostels for college students (No.)	10	11	—	—
2. Economic Betterment :				
2.1 Nursery-*cum*-Women Welfare Centres (No.)	239	275	341	341
2.2 Training Centres for women (No.)	3	3	49	49
2.3 Supply of Sewing Machines (No.)	700	612	—	—
2.4 Inputs to Agriculturists (No.)	83	83	—	—
3. Health, Housing & Others :				
3.1 Acquisition of land for house sites (hectares)	190	81	—	—
3.2 Acquisition of house sites in urban areas (hectares)	8	5	—	—
3.3 Subsidy for construction of houses (No.)	280	319	—	—
3.4 Electrification of Harijan Houses (No.)	660	1,478	—	—

(B) Scheduled Tribes :

15.4.08. For the welfare of scheduled tribes, a sum of Rs. 26.12 lakhs under plan and Rs. 95.85 lakhs under non-plan budget were provided as against which expenditure incurred amounted to Rs. 14.80 lakhs and Rs. 38.46 lakhs respectively. Major achievements are summarised below :

Welfare of Scheduled Tribes
Targets and achievements—1978-79.

Activity	Plan		Non-Plan	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5
1. Education :				
1.1 Hostels-Boarding charges (No.)	2	3	12	12
1.2 Award of merit scholarships (No.)	400	707	—	—
1.3 Award of Pre-matric Scholarships (No.)	2,100	6,292	1,538	4 262
1.4 Award of Post matric Scholarships (No.)	176	2,526	20	28
1.5 Equipments & clothing to children (No)	5,000	3 220	—	—
1.6 Stipe ıds to trainees in ITIs & ITCs (No.)	167	36	—	—
2. Economic Betterment :				
2.1 Women Welfare Centres (No.)	30	30	34	34
2 2 Subsidy for enrolment as members of PLD Banks (No.)	300	140	—	—
2.3 Subsidy for enrolment as members of Co op. rative Societies (No.)	600	280	—	—
3. Health, Housing & Others :				
3.1 Subsidy for construction of Houses (No.)	70	—	—	—
3.2 Drinking water wells (No.)	2	—	—	—
3.3 Acquisition of land (Hectares)	4	—	—	—
3 4 Electricity to Houses	20	229	—	—

(c) Welfare of Denotified & Nomadic Tribes :

15.4.09. A sum of Rs. 11.78 lakhs under plan and Rs. 67.35 lakhs under the non-plan budget were provided for the purpose as against which the expenditure amounted to Rs. 8.88 lakhs and Rs. 79.80 lakhs respectively. Highlights of the achievements are given below :

Welfare of Denotified & Nomadic Tribes
Targets & Achievements—1978-79.

Activity	Plan		Non-Plan	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5
1. Education :				
1.1 Hostel for denotified tribes (No.)	1	1	29	29
1.2 Hostel for Nomadic Tribes (G I A) (No)	6	6	—	—
1.3 Ashram school for Denotified Tribes No.)	3	3	35	35
1.4 Ashram school for Nomadic Tribes (No)	4	4	46	46
2. Economic Betterment :				
2.1 Women Welfare Centres for denotified tribes (No.)	3	3	11	11
2.2 Women Welfare Centre for Nomadic Tribes (No.)	6	6	16	16
2.3 Assistance to become members of PLD Banks Denotified Nomadic (No)	1,200	640	—	—
2.4 Subsidised Agriculture Inputs for Nomadic Tribes (No.)	50	27	—	—

(d) Welfare of other Backward Classes :

15.4.10. For welfare of other backward classes, a sum of Rs. 10.00 lakhs under plan and Rs. 43.20 lakhs under the non-plan budget were provided as against which expenditure amounted to Rs. 8.44 lakhs and Rs. 63.94 lakhs

respectively. The programmes concerned mainly with educational development; a summary of achievements is given below:

Welfare of Other Backward Classes
selected Targets & Achievements—1978-79

Activity	Plan		Non-Plan	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5
1. . Hostels:				
1.1 (a) Grant-in-aid (No)	65	50	26	26
(b) Boarding charges (No.)	3	3	80	80
1.2 Improvement of Hostels (No.)	29	29	—	—
1.3 Pre-matric Scholarships (No)	—	—	6,154	4,938
1.4 Post-matric Scholarships (No.)	—	—	2,400	2,698

(E) Tribal Sub-plan:

15.4.11. In addition to the normal plan and non-plan schemes of the department, a special tribal sub-plan for the welfare of the scheduled tribes had been implemented since 1976-77. Under this plan, five integrated tribal development projects with headquarters at Heggadadevanakote, Mudigere, Ponnampet, Puttur & Udupi were functioning during the year. The budget allotment was Rs. 231.00 lakhs (including a special Central assistance of Rs. 88.00 lakhs) as against which expenditure amounted to Rs. 101.81 lakhs. Major achievements were: (i) Agricultural inputs and implements were supplied free of cost to 5,594 families, (ii) 109 milch animals, 115 poultry units and 100 piggery units were supplied/established, (iii) 18 minor irrigation works with a potential of 840 hect. were completed, (iv) 17 tribal colonies were electrified,

(v) training was imparted to 56 persons in horticulture 31 persons in fish-culture, 15 persons in carpentary and 30 persons in tailoring, (vi) 84 additional teachers were appointed. 60 additional class rooms were constructed, 7,567 tribal girls were given attendance scholarships and 6,965 tribal students were provided with free text books and stationery, (vii) 32 open wells and 91 bore wells were sunk in tribal areas for providing drinking water, (viii) 80 houses were constructed, (ix) one women welfare centre started and (x) 1,266 persons (all Jenu Kurubas) were sanctioned assistance to enable them to become members of LAMPS.

(F) General Sub-Plan :

15.4.12. In addition to the programmes of the Social Welfare Department, the other development departments and local bodies (Village Panchayats, Taluka Development Boards and Municipalities) had to earmark 18 percent of their budget for the welfare of Scheduled Caste & Scheduled Tribes. The amount so earmarked during the year under report amounted to Rs. 925.39 lakhs as against which expenditure incurred was Rs. 716.37 lakhs. The figures for development departments were Rs. 633.47 lakhs and Rs. 538.28 lakhs respectively and the figures for local bodies were estimated to be Rs. 291.92 lakhs and Rs. 178.09 lakhs respectively.

(G) Landless People's Project :

15.4.13. The project started in 1969-70, which benefitted 490 landless families including those of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, was continued during the year.

(H) Pre-examination Training Centre :

15.4.14. The centre started in 1973 at Bangalore for providing training to scheduled caste and scheduled tribe candidates appearing for competitive examinations continued during the year and 64 candidates were imparted training.

(I) Civil Rights Enforcement Cell :

15.4.15. The Cell was created in 1974 to prevent atrocities on harijans and protect the Scheduled Castes and Tribes from harassment by other sections of society. During the calendar year 1978, 426 cases were reported to the Cell of which 333 cases were charge sheeted. 47 cases were disposed off ending with conviction of 13 cases and the remaining 286 cases were pending trial.

15.5. Women and Children's Welfare

15.5.01. The Department of Women and Children's Welfare is responsible for women and children's welfare and in particular, for providing probation and after care services, special nutrition and welfare of the aged and the handicapped. It also administers the following Acts, viz., (i) the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956. (ii) the Probation of Offenders Act, 1958, (iii) the Habitual Offenders Act, 1961 and (iv) the Karnataka Children Act, 1964.

15.5.02. The department had its headquarters at Bangalore. It had three broad wings viz., (i) Women and Children's Welfare, (ii) Probation and (iii) Welfare of the aged and the handicapped. The Director of Women and Children's Welfare was the Head of the department who was assisted by one Joint Director, two Deputy Directors and three Assistant Directors at headquarters. Each of the district was having a Probation Officer. During the year under report, Smt. Veena Sri Rama Rao functioned as Director till 17.7.78 and thereafter Smt. Shantkumari Devaraj.

15.5.03. The major programmes / activities covered mainly the following areas viz., (i) social defence, (ii) childre's welfare, (iii) women's welfare and (iv) welfare of the aged and the handicapped. Major highlights of the

activities/achievements in this regard are presented in the following paras :

A. Social Defence :

(a) Remand Homes :—

15.5.04. Boys below 16 years and girls below 18 years found to be destitute/neglected/victimised juvenile offenders are admitted to the remand homes for observation and study till their cases are disposed off by the Juvenile courts. As at the end of the year there were 24 such remand homes, of which 18 were managed by the department and 6 by the District Probation and Aftercare Associations. During the year under report, 3,222 boys and 297 girls were admitted to these houses as against 3,373 boys and 375 girls during the previous year. The total for disposal including the cases pending as on 1-4-78 was 3,654 boys and 385 girls. Out of them, cases in respect of 3,150 boys and 349 girls were disposed off. Thus, the number of cases pending on 31-3-79 was in respect of 504 boys and 36 girls.

(b) Certified Schools :—

15.5.05. The stay of the children in Certified Schools depends on the order of Commitment of the Juvenile Courts, but not beyond the age of 18 years in the case of boys and 20 years in the case of girls. During the year, there were 13 Certified Schools in the state, of which 10 were for boys, 2 for girls and one combined. One of these institutions was exclusively meant for mentally handicapped children. During the year under report, 786 boys and 152 girls were admitted into these schools as against 1,492 boys and 243 girls in the previous year. At the end of the year, the number of inmates in these institutions was 1,846 boys and 617 girls.

(c) Probation of Offenders :—

15.5.06. During the year under report, the number of cases referred to the Probation Officers in the districts by various courts for enquiry were : 767 males and 18 females.

Of them, 56 males and two females were released on admonition, 685 males and 71 females on probation of good conduct, 18 males acquitted, 70 males with bond and supervision and 32 males were sent to Borstal schools. At the end of the year, 78 males and two females were under supervision of 19 Probation Officers. In addition to the cases under the Probation of Offenders Act, 1,759 miscellaneous enquiries and 889 supervision cases under other social legislations were entrusted to the Probation Officers.

(d) Habitual Offenders:

15.5.07. One Industrial and Agricultural Settlement at Bijapur was being run to take care of the internees ordered under the Habitual Offender's Act. As the number of internees from year to year was small, the institution was converted into an agricultural based certified school. This agricultural farm had 16 hectares of land and the industrial section provided training facilities in weaving and tailoring.

(e) Social and Moral Hygene:

15.5.08. Seven Reception Centres and Seven State Homes for women were functioning in the state at the beginning of the year. Two more Reception Centres were started. The Reception Centres were short stay homes for giving temporary care, shelter and treatments to voluntary cases till alternative rehabilitation arrangements were made or till they were referred to State Homes for longterm treatment, trainining and rehabilitation. One of the State Home located at Bangalore was meant exclusively for admission of cases under the S. I. T. Act. During the year under report, 366 women, 318 girls and 84 children were admitted into these Reception Centres and State Homes as voluntary cases. In addition, under the S. I. T. Act, 1,676 women along with their children (27) and 647 girls were also admitted. At the end of the year, the number of inmates remaining were 404 women, 525 girls and 10 children (voluntary cases) and 8 women and 13 girls under S. I. T. Act.

(f) Welfare Services in Prisons & assistance to ex-prisoners :

15.5.09. Four Liaison Officers were working in Central Jails at Bangalore, Belgaum, Bellary and Gulbarga who provided guidance to the discharged prisoners with a view to rehabilitate them. During the year under report, advice was provided to 1,568 persons, 29 released prisoners were helped to find jobs, 19 persons were given financial assistance to purchase tools and equipments and 3 persons were given shelter in hostels.

(g) After-Care :—

15.5.10. One State Home at Hubli and two district shelters at Belgaum and Mysore were functioning in the state for providing after-care and training facilities for the discharged male inmates from correctional and non-correctional institutions. As there was no separate after-care for women and girls discharged from Certified Schools and State Homes, they were allowed to stay at State Home at Bellary in the after-care blocks. These institutions provided training facilities in tailoring, carpentary and weaving. During the year under report, 92 new inmates were admitted and 83 inmates discharged and the number of inmates at the end of the year was 158. Besides, an After-Care Home for the mentally retarded women at Bangalore had 30 destitute mentally retarded women who were provided with medicine and psychiatric treatments.

B. Children's Welfare :

(a) Welfare Projects :—

15.5.11. During 1978-79, four Integrated Child Development Service Projects (ICDSP) (at Raibag, Basavakalyan, Kanakapura and Ponnampet) and five Integrated Family Welfare Service Projects (IFWSP) (at Kadur, Hassan, Pavagada, Yelaburga and Sorab) were functioning. At the end of the year, five ICDSP and 14 IFWSP were functioning in the State. Each of these projects covered one C. D. Block

(i. e. one taluk). The ICDSP provided a package programme of health, nutrition and non-formal education for children in the age group 0–6 years and expectant and nursing mothers in selected villages. In each project, there would be 100 Anganawadis each covering about 100 beneficiaries. In other words, 10,000 beneficiaries were covered by each ICDS/IFWS Project. The Anganwadi was managed by one Anganwadi worker under the supervision of the Child Development Project Officer in each block. Each of these blocks was provided with medical and paramedical staff consisting of one doctor (with Diploma in Child Health) two Lady Health Visitors and eight Auxilliary Nurse-Mid wives.

15.5.12. Supplementary nutrition was given to all beneficiaries for 300 days in the year, at an average cost of 25 paise per child or 60 paise per day per child suffering from second and third degree malnutrition. During the year under report, polio-vaccine worth Rs. 2 lakhs was purchased and handed over to the Health and Family Welfare Department for administering to children. Rs. 3.15 lakhs were sanctioned for the mass immunisation project taken up by 3 medical colleges in Bangalore, in 9 selected villages around Bangalore and 3 slums in the city. In addition, 17 lakhs children (age 1–4 years) were provided with Vitamin 'A' concentrate (oral doses containing 2 lakhs I. U.) in all the Primary Health Centres in the state.

Special Nutrition Programme :—

15.5.13. The Programme was in operation in 55 towns (with population 25,000 and above) and 28 tribal blocks during the year. Under the programme, supplementary nutrition was provided to children in the age group 0–6 years and pregnant and nursing mothers in urban slums and under privilaged areas. During the year, there were 1,082 feeding centres in urban areas covering 2.36 lakh beneficiaries and 130 feeding centres in tribal blocks covering 0.14 lakh beneficiaries.

15.5.14. The scale of diet was 225 ml. of milk per day per child in the age group 0–1 year and 100 ml. of milk and two slices of bread per day per child in the age group 1–6 years and also for each expectant or nursing mother. In addition, 1,200 gms. of 'Balahar' was distributed once in a fortnight on take-home basis at the rate of 80 gms. per day per adult in urban slums.

(b) Destitute Homes :—

15.5.15. At the end of the year, 88 'Destitute Homes' were functioning in the state. Destitute and orphan children, both boys and girls, in the age group 5–10 years were admitted for rehabilitation.

(c) Balbhavan :—

15.5.16. A Balbhavan was being run at Bangalore City under the supervision of the State Committee for Child Welfare and Recreation; the Director was its member secretary. Nine district Balbhavans were also functioning at Bellary, Chikmagalur, Davanagere, Hassan, Kolar, Mandya, Mysore, Shimoga and Udupi.

(d) Juvenile Service :—

15.5.16. Four Juvenile Service Bureaux were functioning at Bangalore, Hubli–Dharwad, Davanagere and Belgaum, during the year. These Bureaux undertook programmes for prevention of juvenile deliquency in urban slums by providing recreation facilities and supplementary nutrition through play centres. At the end of the year, there were 15 play centres at Bangalore, four at Belgaum, five at Hubli–Dharwad and three at Davanagere.

C. Women's Welfare :

15.5.17. Under these programmes, financial assistance was provided to 318 needy women for taking to self employment/avocation. Women's Co-operative Federation was

promoted. Marriages of institutional inmates were promoted by providing financial assistance at the rate of Rs. 3,000 per couple (13 marriages were so arranged), 110 Mahila Mandals were provided with grants (about Rs. 90,000) and 60 women were trained in two batches in house keeping.

15.5.18. In addition, construction of 13 working women's hostels at an estimated cost of Rs. 60 lakhs had been so far sanctioned of which 8 buildings were completed.

D. Physically Handicapped:

(a). Education :—

15.5.19. Four residential schools for the blind and deaf children were being run by the Government during the year. The school at Mysore was meant for both blind and deaf the one at Hubli was only for blind and there were two institutions at Gulbarga one each for the blind and the deaf. These schools provided education upto VIIth standard and vocational training in music, canework, needle work, sewing and knitting, etc. The school at Mysore provided education upto S. S. L. C. level. During the year under report, the total enrolment in these institutions consisted of 122 deaf boys, 39 deaf girls, 167 blind boys and 29 blind girls.

15.5.20. In addition, voluntary organisations were running schools for the blind, deaf and mentally retarded children at Bangalore and Davangere, who were given liberal grants by the Government. An institution for the orthopaedically handicapped children was being run at Melkote which was recognised as a " Fit Person Institution " under the Children's Act.

(b) Financial Aid :—

15.5.21. Financial assistance to the extent of 100 percent of the cost of aids, viz., hearing aids, tricycles, artificial limbs, calipers, etc., was given to the needy handicapped persons whose family income was less than Rs. 6,000 per

annum and 75 percent of the cost was being given as grants in case of persons whose family income was less than Rs. 12,000 per annum. During the year under report, 160 physically handicapped persons were given assistance amounting to Rs. 12.05 lakhs.

15.5.22. During the year under report, 1,469 physically handicapped students were given scholarships amounting to Rs. 5.30 lakhs. Students whose family income was less than Rs. 10,000 per annum were eligible; the rate being Rs. 25 per month per student in I to IV standards and Rs. 35 per month per student in V to VIII standards.

15.5.23. In addition, 13,920 physically handicapped persons were given pension at the rate of Rs. 40 p.m. during the year.

15.5.24. Another major highlight of the year was the the celebrations connected with the " International Year of the Child " which started on 1st January 1979. The State Children's Board constituted for the purpose chalked out a detailed blue print of action in this regard. The International Year of the Child was inaugurated on 1st January 1979 on a grand scale with children's rallies at Bangalore and other places. Propaganda and publicity measures through mass media for educating public on the basic needs of the children were also conducted.

15.6. Backward Classes and Minorities.

15.6.01. The Department of Backward Classes and Minorities is responsible for ameliorating the conditions of the backward classes and minorities by providing facilities for their educational and economic betterment.

15.6.02. The department had its headquarters at Bangalore. It was headed by a Director who was assisted by a Joint Director, four Deputy Directors, two Assistant

Directors, etc., at the headquarters and by District Officers at the district level. The major activities and achievements of the department during the year under report are summarised below :

Hostel Programme :—

15.6.03. During the year under report, all the 40 post-matric hostels (25 for boys and 15 for girls) and 200 pre-matric hostels (184 for boys and 16 for girls) continued to function. In these hostels, 75 percent of the seats were reserved for Backward Classes and 25 percent for SCs/STs. Of the total sanctioned strength of these hostels, i.e., 9,200 pre-matric boys and 800 pre-matric girls, 2,500 post-matric boys and 750 post-matric girls, only 8,318 boys and 670 girls in pre-matric hostels and 2,207 boys and 520 girls in post-matric hostels availed the facility.

Scholarship Programme :—

15.6.04. The programme of awarding scholarships to students of Backward Classes and Minorities whose family income was not more than Rs. 10,000/– per annum and also to students belonging to special groups whose family income was not more than Rs. 4,800/– per annum continued during 1978-79. The scheme covered students studying in middle schools, high schools and colleges and the rates of scholarships admissible were Rs. 50, Rs. 75, and upto Rs. 500 per annum respectively. The total number of beneficiaries was 70,845. The scholarship was awarded on means-cum-merit basis to the pre-matric students and on merit basis to post matric students.

Orphanage Programme :—

15.6.05. During the year under review, 149 orphanages in the state with a total sanctioned strength of 15,223 were functioning.

Award of Compensation for the loss of fee income to Educational Institutions due to fee concessions :—

15.6.06. From August 1977, the students belonging to Backward Classes and Minorities were exempted from all types of fees at all levels of education. For the purpose of reimbursing to educational institutions for compensating the loss of fee income and also to such eligible students who had already paid the fees, a sum of Rs. 4.00 crores was released during February 1979. Of this, a sum of Rs. 68.06 lakhs was utilized and the number of students covered, as at the end of the year, was 1,99,699.

Measures to safeguard the interests of Backward Classes and Minorities in recruitment to State Services :—

15.6.07. For ensuring implementation of reservation in State Services to the full extent (48 %) either the Director or a Gazetted nominee of the Director participated in the deliberations of the Departmental Recruitment Committees.

CHAPTER-16

DEPARTMENTS UNDER PLANNING SECRETARIAT

16.1. Bureau of Economics and Statistics.

16.1.01. The main functions of the Bureau are systematic collection, scientific analysis and objective interpretation of statistical data relating to various socio-economic activities of the state. The Bureau also co-ordinates the statistical activities of other State Government Departments and advises them in economic and statistical matters apart from maintaining liaision with Statistical Organisations of other States and the Central Government.

16.1.02. The Bureau was headed by a Director. He was also the Chief Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages in the State, the State Agricultural Census Commissioner and the Officer on Special Duty for the purposes of conduct of Annual Survey of Industries. At the state headquarters, he was assisted by six Joint Directors each incharge of a technical wing. He was assisted by a Deputy Director in matters relating to administration and accounts. In each district, there was a statistical office headed by a District Statistical Officer. There was a statistical unit attached to IADP, Mandya. At Taluk level, one post of Junior Statistical Assistant was attached to each taluk office and also there was a post of Progress Assistant in each Community Development Block. Sri M. B. Nanjappa was the Director throughout the year.

16.1.03. The budget allotment and expenditure of the Bureau were as follows :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Scheme	Allotment	Expenditure
1	2	3	4
1.	State Plan Scheme ...	7 09	5.36
2	Centrally Sponsored Scheme ...	8.15	8.55
3.	Central Sector Schemes ...	14.10	14.10
4.	Non-Plan Schemes ...	58.55	51.59
	Total	87 89	79.60

16.1.04. The main achievements of the department during the year under report were as follows :

A. Agricultural Statistics :

(i) Daily, Weekly and Monthly Rainfall reports and Weekly and Monthly weather and Crop reports were prepared regularly and sent to the concerned authorities. Annual rainfall report for 1977 covering all raingauge stations was prepared and sent to the Deputy Director General of Observatories, Poona.

(ii) The Annual Season and Crop Report for the year 1975-76, showing pattern of land utilisation, season-wise crop pattern, extent irrigated by source and crops irrigated was under printing and the report for the year 1976-77 was under finalisation.

(iii) 79 periodical crop forecasts for 39 crops for 1978-79 were released as per time schedule prescribed by the Government of India. Fully revised estimates of area and production of principal crops in the state for the year 1976-77 were prepared and sent to the Economic and Statistical Adviser, Government of India. Index numbers of area, production and productivity of crops for the years 1960-61 to 1969-70 were revised with the average of triennium ending 1969-70 as base.

(iv) The annual report on the working of the 'Scheme of Timely Reporting of Area and Production' of crops together with estimate for 1976-77 was prepared and issued. It was found that these estimates were more reliable than forecast figures.

(v) In order to obtain reliable estimates of average yield and production of important food and non-food crops during 1978-79, 13,210 crop cutting experiments were planned, of which 7,890 were on kharif crops, 2,380 on rabi crops, 1,820 on summer crops and 1,120 on crops without reference to seasons. Preliminary estimates of average yield of selected crops for the year 1978-79 were worked out.

(vi) The estimated average yield and production in respect of all the traditional crops, frequency distribution of plot yields, average yield for irrigated and unirrigated areas, average yield for crops sown pure and mixed, ancillary tables on cotton and final tables on hybrid/high yielding variety crops etc., were prepared for 1976-77.

(vii) Preliminary estimates of yield rates of principal crops of high yielding varieties for 1977-78 were worked out. The manual on crop estimation surveys was revised and submitted to Government for approval and issue.

(viii) The Scheme for Improvement of Crop Statistics was continued during the year with full financial assistance from the Government of India. The object of the scheme was to exercise supervision (through sample checks), jointly by the National Sample Survey Organisation of the Government of India and State Bureau of Economics and Statistics over the field work in order to bring about improvement in the quality of data collected in the course of enumeration of area and crop cutting experiments. All the 600 villages selected for sample check on area enumeration for both seasons and 749 crop cutting experiments out of 810 experiments planned, were supervised by the staff of the Bureau during the year.

B. Agricultural Surveys:

(i) Data on census of irrigation wells sunk during 1977-78, with 2 % sample check, were collected. Combined report on census of irrigation wells sunk during 1976-77 and 1977-78 was prepared.

(ii) The Survey of Methodological Investigation into HYV programme initiated during 1974-75 was continued during the year under report in the districts of Dharwad, Kolar and Shimoga. The objectives of the Survey were: (1) to evolve a suitable sampling design for estimating the extent of area, productivity and cultural practice in respect of high-yielding and improved varieties of important cereals and cash crops by cultivators under field conditions and

(2) to study the factors affecting the adoption of scientific /modern agricultural practices. The crops covered were jowar, groundnut, wheat, cotton, paddy and maize. The field work pertaining to area estimation enquiry, agronomic and agro-economic enquiry and yield estimation survey was completed for kharif season, 1978-79.

(iii) A pilot study for estimation of area and production of cashewnut in Coondapur forest division (areas administered by the Forest Department) was taken up during the year under report. This was a centrally sponsored scheme. The field work pertaining to area enumeration and collection of yield data in the selected cashew plantation was under progress.

(iv) Reports on the survey of fruits and vegetables for the years 1976-77 and 1977-78 were under finalisation.

C. Agricultural Census and Price Statistics Wing :

(i) Agricultural Census :—

The object of the Census is to study the nature and extent of changes in the structure of land holdings due to the implementation of the Land Reforms Act and also to collect essential data on the cultivation of these holdings.

Data collected through the Agricultural Census, 1976-77 was tabulated. A preliminary report giving a comparative picture of the number of operational holdings and area operated under them according to 13 size classes for the census of 1976-77 was prepared and released.

(ii) Prices Statistics :—

The following items of work were attended :

(a) Computation of consumer price index numbers for Bellary, Bhadravathi, Davanagere, Gulbarga, Hassan, Harihar, Mandya, Mangalore and Mysore for the months from March 1978 to February 1979.

(b) Index numbers of wholesale prices of agricultural commodities were constructed for the months from February 1978 to January 1979 and released,

(c) Monthly reviews on the trend of wholesale and retail prices were prepared regularly,

(d) Farm harvest prices for the peak harvest period were collected and supplied to the Government of India.

(e) Monthly prices of Animal Husbandry, Fisheries and Forest products were collected and maintained,

(f) Data on wages paid to agricultural labourers was collected every month and

(g) Index numbers of retail prices in rural and urban areas and for Bangalore Metropolitan city were compiled from September 1978.

D. Demography :

(i). Vital Statistics (Registration of Births and Deaths) :—

(a) The report on international classification of diseases, injuries and causes of deaths medically certified in the selected hospitals of Karnataka for the year 1977 was finalised and issued. Advance estimates of Births and Deaths during 1978 were prepared and sent to the Registrar General of India, New Delhi. The weekly and monthly reports up to the week ending 16th December 1978 from towns and cities were compiled and sent to the Registrar General of India, New Delhi. The 9th meeting of Inter-departmental Co-ordination Committee on Vital Statistics was held in the chambers of Development Commissioner on 30th May 1978 and important matters relating to the Civil Registration system and its improvement were discussed.

(b) The number of births and deaths registered under the system of civil registration during the year 1977 was 4.39 lakhs and 1.76 lakhs respectively. This, worked out to about 47.6 percent and 45.0 percent respectively, of the estimated number of births and deaths as per the Scheme of sample registration.

(ii) Model Registration Scheme :—

The scheme was extended from 30 units (villages/ primary health centres) to 44 units during the year under report. The results of the half yearly survey ended 30th June 1978 were sent to the Registrar General of India, New Delhi and the data of the second half yearly survey ending 31st December 1978 was under processing.

(iii) Labour Statistics :—

Information relating to the number of strikes, lock-outs, lay offs, closures, labour absenteeism and retrenchments, etc., were collected regularly upto the end of December 1978 from the office of the Commissioner of Labour and included in Monthly Economic News letter and the Quarterly Bulletin of Statistics issued by the Bureau.

(iv) Employment Statistics :—

Quarterly information (under the EMI programme) regarding employment in the organised sector by industry division was collected from the Directorate of Employment and Training up to September 1978. Similarly information relating to the number of registrations and placements effected and educational attainment of employment seekers on the live registers, etc., was also obtained up to January 1979.

(v) Census of Government Employees :—

Preparation of the report on half yearly census of State Government Employees as on 30th June 1977 was completed. The returns for the half yearly census ended 31st December 1977, 30th June 1978 and 31st December 1978 were received from 33, 81 and 60 heads of offices/ departments respectively.

(vi) Statistics on Municipalities/Corporations :—

The following items of work were attended to during the year under report: (a) statistics on construction,

income and expenditure of municipalities and corporations were fully compiled for 1975-76,

(b) in regard to employment in municipalities compilation of the data for the year 1975-76 was completed,

(c) necessary proformas required for collection of data for the Municipal Year Book were prepared and

(d) Election Statistics of Legislative Assembly and Lok Sabha seats in Karnataka were collected.

(vii) Trade, Transport and Communications :—

(a) Information pertaining to value and turn-over of commodities in the regulated markets was collected for the years 1973-74 to 1977-78.

(b) Information regarding the number of registered motor vehicles and revenue therefrom was collected for the years 1962-63 to 1977-78.

(c) Operational statistics of Karnataka State Road Transport Corporation were collected for the years from 1973-74 to 1977-78.

(viii) Housing and Storage :—

Statistics of houses and buildings according to use, location (rural/urban), type, plinth area, floor area, output of building materials, wages of construction workers (by category) and similar data on storage, ware housing, water supply and sewerage were collected.

E. Industrial Statistics :

(i) Processing of the data collected under the 'Annual Survey of Industries' conducted during 1973-74 and 1974-75 was completed and the processing of data for the year 1975-76 was taken up,

(ii) Monthly data on production and value of important industries, like cement, sugar, iron and steel, paper,

vanaspathi, silk fabrics, sandal wood oil, etc., was collected for the year 1978-79. Information on generation and consumption of electricity was also collected.

(iii) Data on mineral production in the state was collected from the Department of .Mines and Geology Weighing diagram for the construction of index of mineral production with 1970 as the base year was designed and computed for the years 1971 to 1977.

(iv) Weekly and monthly returns pertaining to the quantity of cotton ginned and pressed were collected from the concerned factories and processed,

(v) Weighing diagram for construction of quarterly index numbers of industrial production with 1970 as the base year was finalised. Collection of production data for construction of indices relating to manufacturing sector is under progress.

F. Economic Census :

The main objective of the Economic Census is to fill-up certain data gaps in respect of non-agricultural sectors of the economy, such as mining, manufacturing, trade, transport, construction and services. Summary statements prepared on the basis of the establishment slips were finalised and sent to the Central Statistical Organisation. 1,73,307 establishment slips and 15,673 village amenities schedules were scrutinised, coded and sent to the Computer Centre. The field work relating to the preparation of the Directory of Manufacturing Establishments was completed in respect of 124 urban samples and 74 rural samples.

G. National Sample Survey :

The 32nd round of National Sample Survey relating to the data on household consumer expenditure, employment and un-employment was completed by June 1978 in respect of 360 sample villages and 216 sample urban blocks. The 33rd round of the National Sample Survey was commenced

in July 1978. Data on own account and non-directory manufacturing and repairing enterprises was collected in 478 out of 845 sample enumeration blocks. The tabulation of data in respect of 27th round, 30th round and 32nd round was completed during the year under report.

H. Economic Analysis :

(a) Report on six studies, namely,

(i) Commercial Bank's lending against gold ornaments in Karnataka.

(ii) Survey of State and Central Co-operative Bank advances in Karnataka.

(iii) Rural debt and investment in Karnataka State, 1971-72.

(iv) Bangalore district, 1976-77—An Economic Review.

(v) Cost of cultivation of Mulbery and rearing of silk worms in Karnataka, 1978 and

(vi) A study entitled "Staff Structure at taluk level" were published during the year.

(b) Monthly Economic News Letter, high-lighting the salient trends in the state, was prepared and issued.

(c) The following publications were brought out :

(i) Karnataka at a glance, 1977-78.

(ii) Statistical out line of Karnataka, 1977.

(iii) Statistical Abstract, 1976-77 (under print).

(iv) Quarterly Bulletins of Economics & Statistics for quarters June 1977 to December 1977 and March 1978 to September 1978 and

(v) Karnataka on the move, 1977-78.

I. State Income, Regional Accounts, Savings and Investments

(i) A revised series of the estimates of State Income by industrial origin and per capita income, for the years from 1960-61 to 1976-77 both at current and constant prices with the year 1960-61 as the base were prepared and submitted to Government.

(ii) Quick estimates of state income by industry of origin and per capita income for the year 1977-78 were prepared,

(iii) Revised estimates of urban and rural income by industry of origin and rural/urban per capita income for 1975-76 were prepared.

(iv) Provisional estimates of district income by industry of origin and the per capita district income for the year 1975-76 were prepared,

(v) Provisional estimates of gross domestic fixed capital formation in the public sector and agricultural sector were under preparation and

(vi) A publication entitled " An Economic Classification of the Karnataka Government Budget, 1978-79 " was brought out during the year.

J. Social Statistics :

(a) The following four reports were prepared and published.

1. Crimes in Karnataka.
2. Suicides in Karnataka.
3. Housing condition in Karnataka.
4. Juvenile Delinquency in Karnataka.

(b) A study entitled " Performance of family welfare programme in Karnataka—an inter state comparison " was under preparation.

K. Training :

(i) Three in-service training courses for Junior Statistical Assistants and Progress Assistants of the Bureau were organised at Hesarghatta,

(ii) A training programme for Senior Assistants/ Assistants deputed from Karnataka Government Secretariat Training Institute was arranged in the Bureau,

(iii) During the year 7 officers and 3 officials were deputed to various training courses,

(iv) A paper on the experience gained in conducting inservice training courses for lower level professionals of the Bureau was prepared and presented in a workshop organised by the Central Statistical Organisation, New Delhi during January 1979 and

(v) The following departmental manuals were finalised during the year :—

1. A manual for the training of gazetted probationers of the Bureau was prepared as per the guidelines suggested by the Administrative Training Institute, Mysore and issued.

2. A revised manual on Rainfall statistics was prepared.

3. A revised manual on crop estimation surveys was prepared.

4. A manual on District Statistical Abstract was prepared.

5. A manual of the publications' section of the Bureau was finalised.

L. Cartography section :

During the year, 201 Charts/Maps were prepared for inclusion in the Bureau's publications and for display in the chambers of Ministers, Secretaries to Government, etc.

M. Publications :

The following publications were brought out by the Bureau during 1978-79.

Sl. No.	Name of the Publica ion	Printed/ Mimeographed
1	2	3
1.	Monthly Economic Newsletter for the months from March 1978 to January 1979.	Mimeographed
2.	Variation in retail prices of essential commodities in Bangalore during April 1978.	Mimeographed
3.	Reports on the international classification of diseases, injuries and causes of deaths medically certified in Hospitals of Karnataka State for the years 1975, 1976 and 1977.	Mimeographed
4.	Rural Debt and Investment in Karnataka 1971-72.	Mimeographed
5.	Karnataka at a glance for the years 1977 and 1978.	Printed
6.	Motor vehicles at a glance as on 31.3.1977.	Printed
7.	Quarterly Bulletins of Economics and Statistics, Karnataka for the quarters ending June 1977 September 1977, December 1977, March 1978, June 1978 and September 1978.	Printed
8.	Crimes in Karnataka (Statistical analysis of crimes with particular reference to murders).	Mimeographed
9	Reports on crop estimation surveys in Karnataka for the years 1973-74, 1974-75 and 1975-76.	Printed
10.	Half yearly census of Government Employees as on 31-12-1976.	Mimeographed
11.	Bangalore District, 1976-77, An Economic Review.	Mimeographed
12.	Brochure on Statistics of Local Bodies 1971-72 to 1974-75.	Mimeographed
13	Statistical outline of Karnataka, 1977.	Printed
14.	Suicides in Karnataka.	Mimeographed

1	2	3
15.	An Economic Classification of the Karnataka Government Budget, 1978-79.	Mimeographed
16.	Agricultural Census, 1976-77, Number and Area of Operational holdings (Provisional results).	Mimeographed
17.	Housing condition in Karnataka.	Mimeographed
18.	Annual season and crop report for the years 1971-72, 1972-73 and 1973-74.	Printed
19.	Karnataka on the move, 1977-78.	Printed
20.	Annual report on the working of the Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1969 for the year 1976.	Printed
21.	Juvenile delinquency in Karnataka.	Mimeographed
22.	Report on rainfall in Karnataka State for the year 1976, Part I.	Printed
23.	Report on rainfall in Karnataka State for the year 1976, Part II.	Printed

16.2. Government Computer Centre.

16.2.01. The Government Computer Centre continued as a data centre, rendering services to various departments of Government, autonomous bodies and public sector undertakings. The additional T. D. C. 312 computer supplied by the Electronic Corporation of India Limited, Hyderabad was commissioned in April 1978, to reduce the over load on the existing IBM 1401.

16.2.02. A budget allotment of Rs. 20.44 lakhs under non-plan and Rs. 43.00 lakhs under plan was made during the year.

16.2.03. During the year under report, the following jobs were undertaken.

(i) Commerce Examination of the Karnataka Secondary Education Examination Board,

(ii) S. S. L. C. Examination of the Karnataka Secondary Education Examination Board,

(iii) P. U. C. I and II year Examinations of the Karnataka Pre-University Education Board,

(iv) Pay roll preparation of Police Department, Secretariat, Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Government Computer Centre and Regional Transport Office, Bangalore,

(v) The preparation of pay roll, provident fund, and ADA accounts in respect of Visvesvaraya Iron and Steel Limited was successfully implemented during the year. Inventory control for the VISL was also undertaken,

(vi) Processing of data from the Bureau of Economics and Statistics, like vital statistics, compilation of census of Government Employees, crop estimation survey and World Agricultural census was undertaken,

(vii) The preparation of merit lists for recruitments undertaken by the Karnataka Public Service Commission and the DPAR was undertaken,

(viii) Budgetary control system in respect of Treasuries continued to be in operation and monthwise financial statements were prepared,

(ix) KSRTC made use of the services of the Computer Centre for getting their provident fund accounting, financial accounting and depreciation accounting of vehicles for the year under report,

(x) Data collected under surveys conducted by the Institute for Social and Economic Change, traffic survey by Town Planning Department, cost of milk production survey by Planning Department and industrial survey conducted by Commerce and Industries Department were taken up for processing. Also, a survey on Ceeded Bank's performance was carried out for the Co-operation Department.

(xi) Billing for the Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Board Consumers was taken up,

(xii) Examination work in respect of Law, Engineering, Arts, Science and Commerce examinations conducted by the Bangalore University was computerised up to the pre-examination stage in the first instance,

(xiii) A system of preparation of licensing accounts for Chief Inspectorate of Factories and Boiler was taken up.

(xiv) Computerised selection of registrants with Employment Exchanges was taken up on a trial basis in the first instance,

(xv) Financial accounts in respect of University of Agricultural Science were computerised and

(xvi) The Department of Agriculture started processing the fertiliser recommendation reports based on the soil tests for advising farmers on the types of fertilisers best suited for different crops.

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